

HISTORY
OF
SAN JOSE
CALIFORNIA

by

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and

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SAN JOSE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
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I.--EXPLORERS AND INDIANS (1769-77)

"At four in the afternoon (we) halted at the Arroyo of San Joseph Cupertino....This place is in the Llano de los Robles...Through which we traveled. In this valley or plain there is a great abundance of oaks....On the way we found some lagoons of water.....formed by the arroyos which run from the sides of the sierras and, flowing toward the estuary of the port (of San Francisco), become lost in those plains and flats. All the way is very level and good, except for some mires. ...making necessary some detours....

"Along the way many Indians came out to us....They shouted amongst the oaks and then came out, naked like fauns, running and shouting and making many gestures, as if they wished to stop us, and signaling to us that we must not go forward. Although they came armed with bows and arrows, they committed no hostility....

"They would not appear to me so lean and miserable as those of yesterday. I saw some with beards, one or two with long moustaches, and several with medium moustaches and long beards. Many had their hair tied, wearing a branch around the head, perhaps to fasten it with, and others had their hair cut short. They had their ears pierced like those of the (Santa Barbara) Channel and wore little reeds in them.

"I must have seen today more than a hundred Indians. About thirty of them came out to us, and seeing that we paid no attention to them....or perhaps because of the novelty, they followed us for a good distance. Their method was to run, one behind the other in single file, until they got ahead of us, and then, halting, they began to shout and even to shriek, making many gestures and signs as if they were angry and did not wish us to go forward. Then seeing that we continued on our way....they again started to run to get ahead of us....and went through the same performance....So they continued for about a league, when all but a few of them went away. Then finally, little by little, even these left us and we saw them no more.

"This place of San Joseph Cupertino has good water and much fire-wood, but nothing suitable for a settlement, because it is among the hills very near to the range of cedars."....Frey Pedro Font (March 25, 1776) (From his diary of the Anza expedition.)

Europeans first trod the Valley of Santa Clara on Monday afternoon, November 6, 1769. They were a party of 64, led by handsome, headstrong, young Don Gaspar de Portola, Governor of the Peninsula of California. With him rode the gentle Father Juan Crespi, preacher of the College of San Fernando, Mexico, far-seeing diarist and chaplain; Lieutenant Pedro Fages of the Free Company of Catalonia, second in command; long-bearded, moody Captain Fernando Javier de Rivera y Moncado, commander

of the Company of Loreto; Don Miguel Costanso, accomplished young engineer and cosmographer, and the noted scout, Sergeant Jose Francisco de Ortega. Many others in the company were also to be noted shortly in the annals of this new land.

They had made camp on San Francisquito Creek, near the present site of Palo Alto. That afternoon they had ridden down from the western hills after circling what is now Half Moon Bay, the west slope of Sweeny Ridge, the southern end of Crystal Springs Lake, and east from Searsville Lake.

THE VALLEY DISCOVERED, NOVEMBER 2, 1769

They were not elated by the sight of the valley and bay, but they were prepared for their dismay. On All Souls Day, four days before, two leather-jacket soldiers (soldados de cuera) from the party, hunting deer to augment dwindling supplies, had, from a western peak, been the first Europeans to set eyes upon the valley. They had returned to report "that they had seen an immense arm of the sea, or an estuary, which penetrated into the land as far as the eye could reach, extending to the southeast; that they had seen some beautiful plains, well adorned with trees, and that the smokes which they saw in all directions left no doubt that the country was thickly populated with heathen villages."

But their eyes were dimmed to the splendor of their discovery by their supposed failure to find the Bay of Monterey and its "fine harbor, sheltered from all winds", as reported by Sebastian Vizcaino, its discoverer on December 16, 1602. For the 167 succeeding years of Spain's pressing colonial preoccupations elsewhere that over-advertisement had been accepted with uninquiring faith.

SPAIN'S GREAT EFFORT

But now Spain had to act, if she hoped by more than a papal bull, pronunciamientos and explorers' legends to hold the Californias. England, freed from the Seven Years' War, with Canada her prize, was threatening from the northeast. Russian fur-traders, in the wake of Behring and Chirikof, were established in Alaska and pressing south. So Visitor-General Jose de Galvez of New Spain ordered Governor Portola to set up military posts at San Diego and, especially, at Monterey, to head off invaders of the unknown outermost frontier of the Empire.

The threat of other nations hastened Spain's extension into California, but it had been a plan long held in the exploitation of her Empire. It is unfair to think of Spain as colonially decadent or short-sighted merely because what we now consider was her most magnificent possession had so long lain fallow. In the two-thirds of the Western Hemisphere now Latin, Spain had been spreading in concentric circles of logical consolidation for three centuries, and making a more comprehensive job of it than had England, France, and Holland combined, in the other third. It was no helter-skelter gold-seeking Spaniard who had established universities in the New World as old at this time as are our oldest today. From Buenos Aires to Arizona she had spread a web of cities, churches, haciendas, monasteries, schools, missions, and mines already old, while England and France had struggled little farther than the Appalachians and the Great Lakes. If our later seizure of this outpost from a revolution-torn empire was easy, we should thank our stars that the mouthful Spanish civilization had bit off was more than history could wait for her to chew. Nor should we condescend if Spain's best blood had been spread too thin in the vast effort.

PORTOLA'S EXPEDITION, 1769

A part of that effort, Portola had set out from Vellicata on March 24, 1769, had established San Diego in mid-July, and for 90 days had pushed north, lifting the veil of legend. For all the first 20 days of October he sought along Monterey Bay for Vizcaino's harbor. He recognized the landmarks, but supposed sand had filled the harbor. Then the puzzled party pushed up the coast, arguing where Monterey Bay might be as they ate sparingly of dwindling rations. At Half Moon Bay they all suffered scurvy. Then from the eminence of Montara Mountain over Point San Pedro they recognized "San Francisco Bay" (to us, Drake's Bay), from the landmarks of the Farallones and Point Reyes, as described by pilots of the Manila Galleon. On this bay Galvez had ordered the third outpost set up when San Diego and Monterey were founded.

Sergeant Ortega, scouting ahead, returned with sign-language reports of Indians that a great ship lay at anchor a two-day march north, but that the way was blocked by a mighty estuary. For history Ortega had discovered San Francisco Bay; for himself and distressed companions that day, he merely raised tantalizing speculations that the ship might be the lost "San Jose" with supplies. In this frame of mind they crossed the mountains eastward, prepared to circle what they expected to be the aggravating back-water of "San Francisco Bay". So doing, they set foot upon the virgin plains of Santa Clara Valley.

Costanso ("Narrative") reports their order of march down from the mountains thus: "At the head of the march rode the commander with the officers, the six men of the Catalan volunteers and some friendly Indians with spades, pickaxes, crowbars, axes, and other implements used by sappers, to cut the brush and open a passage whenever necessary. Next followed the pack-train, which was separated in four divisions, each one with its muleteers and an adequate number of soldiers of the garrison as an escort. In the rear-guard came Captain Rivera with the rest of the soldiers and friendly Indians, convoying the spare horses and mules."

"I saw nothing," Portola reported later, "worthy of description, save only a labyrinth of bays and channels which inundate the territory." For six years that attitude was official--today's great bay was only an estuary unfortunately located in the path of expansion north. At the same time, be it said, the more prescient Crespi confided to his diary: "It is a very large and fine harbor, such that not only the navy of our Most Catholic Majesty but those of all Europe could take shelter in it."

ORTEGA CROSSES THE VALLEY

Disfavor for the bay worked to the advantage of this valley, which was traversed seven times in the next five years by harbor-seeking explorers, before any European set foot beside the Golden Gate. Each party described the valley favorably. These reiterated reports undoubtedly influenced the official decision later to locate California's first civil settlement here.

First across the valley was Sergeant Ortega and his scouts, the day after this first arrival. While Portola and party waited in their tents on the San Franciscoquito, recovering from illness, Ortega turned the end of the "estuary" on November 7 to seek the way to Point Reyes and the mythical ship. He crossed the future sites of Alviso and Milpitas and reached the vicinity of Hayward before deciding the quest hopeless and retracing his steps.

"As a result of this expedition," Father Crespi reported, "we learned...that in the middle of the plain they found a river (the Guadalupe) with a considerable flow of water and a bed well-wooded with different kinds of trees. It ran into the estuary and could be forded with difficulty."

Unanimously outvoting Portola's wish to press north, the party retreated down the coast on a diet of smelly mule meat, again seeking Vizcaino's "fine harbor" en route. They attained San Diego after an absence of half a year to find the settlement ravaged by scurvy and beleaguered by hostile Indians.

2

FAGES' EXPEDITION, 1770

San Jose's future site was traversed just a year after the valley's discovery. Monterey Bay had been identified and mission and presidio established there, with Fages its first comandante. The Presidio was only five months old when, on his own initiative, Fages set out, November 21, 1770, to find the way around the "estuary". With six soldiers and a muleteer, he pioneered almost the exact route later to be El Camino Real from Monterey.

Of the day (November 26) on which he traversed what later was to be San Jose's site, he wrote: "We traveled some four leagues over good country, covered with oaks, live-oaks, and other trees which we did not recognize. On the way we saw a very large village of wild heathen, and when we wished to approach it they fled....We saw also two other small villages, and some smokes on both sides of the valley. Four heathen followed us until we stopped at the head of the estuary of the port of San Francisco, by the side of a river which had some pools of very good fresh water."

From the mouth of the Guadalupe, he followed Ortega's footsteps of the previous year, skirting the Contra Costa for two days to a point where he could look through the Golden Gate. Finding Point Reyes inaccessible in the time he had and fearful for the safety of the little settlement in his charge, he retraced his steps.

On this expedition Fages saw many bear tracks in the valley, antelope in herds of fifty or more, and innumerable geese in the marshes about the bay. Many timid Indians were encountered and coaxed to approach with gifts of glass beads and ribbons. They reciprocated with plumes and geese stuffed with straw which they used to decoy an infinite number of these birds. Tracks of cloven hoofs were seen and mistaken for the spoor of buffalo. These were similar to tracks reported by Crespi the year before and probably were made by elk.

FAGES-CRESPI EXPEDITION, 1772

The same route was trodden in March 1772 by Fages, now a captain, and Father Crespi, in the third stubborn attempt to reach Point Reyes by land. With them were six of Fages' Catalonians, six leather-jackets, a muleteer and an Indian servant. They attained a spur of Mt. Diablo and from the summit of Willow Pass discovered the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, but saw their goal unattainable. Father Crespi drew the first, quaint map of the "estuary" and piously confided to his diary that Providence apparently had decreed a San Francisco on the south side of it.

But now consolidation delayed expansion. San Francisco Bay development had to wait four years. San Gabriel and San Diego were starving. Monterey was drained of supplies for them, and Fages took his men into San Luis Obispo's Canada de los Osos to hunt bear meat to maintain life, winning his nickname from this exploit and his natural ursine manners, "El Oso". When storm-bound supply ships arrived at last in San Diego, Fages and the Venerable Father-President Junipero Serra went south to get provisions for Monterey. Serra founded Mission San Luis Obispo on the way. Fages matched him for enterprise by exploring the southern San Joaquin Valley on the way back.

A strong-willed pair, Fages and Serra, one the champion of civil expansion for New Spain, the other of its missions. The two good servants of the King's new land quarreled on that trip and Serra, continuing to Mexico, told Viceroy Bucareli that Fages hampered the fathers' moral efforts and disputed their claims to sole control of Indians. So faithful Captain Fages lost his post at Monterey next year. Later he returned, lieutenant colonial and governor, to champion among other worldly matters, the claims of the Pueblo of San Jose. Meanwhile the new land and dismayed priests had to bear with his churlish successor, Captain Rivera. Serra's plea for Sergeant Ortega for the post was ignored because Ortega was unbrevetted.

RIVERA-PALOU EXPEDITION, 1774

Bucareli twice ordered Rivera to explore and occupy the port of San Francisco, to recruit Sinaloan settlers for it. Not until the settlers were about to come (1774) did Rivera begin to look over the ground. Taking 16 soldiers, two servants, and a mule train with 40 days' supplies, he set out (November 23) with Father Francisco Palou. They followed Fages' route of 1770 and 1772 past Hollister and Gilroy. On entering this valley they broke a new trail along the western foothills and on the 28th camped on San Francisquito Creek. Here Palou favored a mission, set a cross, and noted the famous palo alto:

"Near the crossing of a deep arroyo there is a very large redwood tree, which may be descried more than a league before reaching the arroyo, and which looks at a distance like a tower."

They continued up the peninsula through cold rains and mud and (December 4, 1774) were first Europeans actually to stand at the Golden Gate. There they decided that a ferry would be a practical means to reach Point Reyes if the mission were built there, though Palou set a cross where they stood, seeing it a likely mission site itself. They then took Portola's route down the ocean shore, without exploring the San Joaquin River as instructed, arriving in Monterey after an absence of 21 days. Palou was enthusiastic over what he had seen, but Rivera demonstrated an enmity to the bay expansion that continued to mark his luckily short career at Monterey.

EXPLORATION BY SEA, 1775

Not until the next year did it begin to dawn on Mexico that the "estuary of the Bay of San Francisco" was itself the veritable puerto famoso, far more worthy of St. Francis than the little outer bay. On the evening of August 5, 1775, the first ship entered the Golden Gate--Captain Juan Manuel de Ayala's "San Carlos" or "Toison de Oro" (The Golden Fleece.) For 44 days he explored the bay, seeking, among other things, its non-existent connection with Drake's Bay. Lieutenant Aguirre of his expedition, exploring the southern end of the bay, was first to see this valley from the sea. He was met along the bay-shore by three natives, he reported.

Strangely enough, the entrance of San Francisco Bay was never known by a more specific name than La Boca (the mouth) during Spanish-Mexican times. It remained for General John C. Fremont (1848) to call it Golden Gate (though he Greeked it, "Chrysopylae") in prophecy, as he said, of its future commercial greatness.

Meanwhile obstinate Rivera persisted in delaying San Francisco's establishment, and when the land expedition started that was intended to meet Ayala at the bay, it was headed by the sea captain, Don Bruno Hezata, who, since leaving San Blas in March had discovered the Columbia River but had missed the Golden Gate in a fog on his return. Anchoring at Monterey August 29, he immediately asked Rivera for an escort for the expedition. Rivera suddenly found convenient need of all his soldiers to succor Mission San Antonio from Indian attacks. Hezata could not start until mid-September. With him went Fathers Palou and Campa Cos (Hezata's chaplain), nine soldiers, three sailors, and a carpenter. This expedition followed Palou's former trail up this valley. It was distinguished for carrying a canoe by mule to the Golden Gate, which it reached September 22 to find Ayala gone. The plan was defeated, by Rivera's temporizings, to build houses for settlers who even then were on their way from Mexico.

3

DE ANZA'S EXPEDITION, 1774-1776

For the stage was now set for the climax of this drama. From chafing obscurity a dashing figure had been called to free New California's isolated posts and missions, little more than symbols of possession, from paltry support by sea, to establish San Francisco and make logical and necessary the foundation of San Jose.

Don Juan Bautista de Anza, captain-comandante of the Presidio of Tubac, experienced third-generation frontiersman on the desert fringes of New Spain, had long cherished, like his father before him, a dream of finding a land route to California. Rumors were coming over the southwestern deserts of Portola's expedition up the coast. Where rumor could travel, he could, he told Viceroy Bucareli. For nearly four years Viceroy, King and counsellors studied his request. Then Serra, at Bucarelli's ear to remove Fages, evened the score for California by urging that Anza should be allowed to go. So did Engineer Costanso of Portola's expedition, now high in counsels of the Empire.

On January 8, 1774, furious-riding Anza set forth with his only equal on the desert trail, Father Francisco Garces, to scout out the land route to Monterey. They blazed the trail successfully through snow and rain, dry deserts and difficult mountains and on May 26 Anza was home to electrify the Empire with the accomplishment and to win a lieutenant-colonelcy from his grateful sovereign, Carlos III.

Anza's enthusiasm was matched by Bucareli's. Don Juan should lead a colony over the 1500-mile way, to meet the challenge of San Francisco's superior but exposed position. Nor could preparations be elaborated too soon for Anza.

THE SETTLERS COME

October 23, 1775, saw them start from Tubac, a party of 240 that included 30 families with 115 children. In the long train were more than a thousand head of stock. In truth, as that incomparable diarist of the expedition, Father Pedro Font, told the band

in a sermon of encouragement at the setting-forth, they were like the Children of Israel facing the Red Sea on the march to the Promised Land. Anza was the veritable Moses, impetuous but considerate, midwife at the child-births on the way, comforter to the frightened women who wept at the sight of Sierra snows, thinking of their tierra caliente.

No expedition was to match it in the century of difficult overland travel to California to follow. Save for one mother who died in child-birth the first day out, the party was intact when San Gabriel was reached next January 3. In fact, what with births on the way, the 240 had increased to 244, despite the winter rigors of a march over a way where many an immigrant's bones were to whiten in coming years.

Font's partial roll shows many of those who later were to be the first San Joseans were in that company. And second in command was Lieutenant Don Jose Joaquin Moraga, whom San Jose, as well as San Francisco, can be proud to call its founder--a man near Anza's capability and his heart, experienced already in 18 years of frontier life, much of it as alferez (sergeant) of the Presidio of Frontenas.

We hasten past the delay at San Gabriel, where Anza was forced to pause and aid incompetent Rivera with difficulties at San Diego and Moraga demonstrated his mettle chasing traitorous deserters. Anza brushed aside Rivera's pessimism regarding San Francisco's possibilities and pushed on with the settlers to Monterey, there to surmount obstacles the insubordinate Rivera had placed in the path of northern settlement.

DE ANZA VISITS THE VALLEY

Attaining Monterey March 10 with a pain in his groin so intense that he had to be lifted on and off his horse. Anza nevertheless scouted ahead on the 23rd with Father Font and Moraga and 17 men to determine the site for the settlement. Guides were Corporal Robles of the Rivera-Palou visit and Sobranes of the Portola and Fages-Crespi expeditions.

They followed the western trail up this valley, camping near Cupertino March 25, 1776, and two days later were beside the Golden Gate, elated by its beauty and strategic position. Returning, Font aroused awe among the gathering Indians at San Francisquito Creek by measuring the palo alto by simple trigonometry and found it "some 50 varas high, the trunk about $5\frac{1}{2}$ varas in circumference." (*)

Crossing the Guadalupe Creek, to which they were first to apply the name--"a river so deep that it cost us more than an hour to ford it"--in the vicinity of present-day Agnew, they noted it an excellent place for settlement, Father Font reporting "this place is one of very level land and well covered with pasturage."

They headed up the Contra Costa to seek the great river which Fages reported and jealous Rivera had claimed was non-existent. Their return was over a new trail through the Livermore Valley, the San Vincente (now the San Antonio) Valley (April 5 and 6), back of Mount Hamilton, and out past the Gilroy Hot Springs through the Coyote Gorge--the "Arroyo del Coyote", which they also named. They were back in Monterey April 8.

(*) A vara was a fraction over 33 inches.

Anza had twice beaten the way for his charges, but Moses-like could not lead them into their Promized Land. Rivera had gone berserk and half-insane in the south and Anza was called down to handle him and so passed out of California's history. The final and deserved glory of the northern foundation was left to his aide, Moraga, who, with Fathers Font and Palou, (June 17) took a dozen soldiers, seven settlers and their families, five vaqueros and muleteers, two Lower Californians, a San Carlos neophyte, a mule train and 200 cattle slowly up this valley, stopping a day at the San Francisquito, and arriving (June 28) at the Golden Gate.

Once more the valley was traversed by a formal expedition before Santa Clara Mission and San Jose were founded. Moraga, at the head of a small force, marched around the head of the bay in September 1776 to join the Quiros expedition to explore the San Joaquin. To arrive at the meetingplace in time, he short-cut through Mission Pass east of Irvington.

4

VALLEY'S FIRST INHABITANTS

Explorers found this valley inhabited by many Indians. Shell mound deposits show it was inhabited for at least 3000 years before Europeans came. It was a center of Indian population in a pre-historic California that itself contained America's greatest diversity of Indian stocks and tongues. Little is known of them, since the padres, who soon herded many tribes into missions here, were not interested in ethnology.

The explorers all remark their unusual height and muscularity. The men averaged six feet and were characteristically bearded and moustached. The women were large. In general they had lighter complexions than tribes to the south. White men first found them docile, dirty, timid and slow to war, but giving no quarter when aroused.

As a group along this coast they were called Ohlones and were of the Costanoan stock of the Penutian division. They had no tribal organization but at least five or six distinct large clans, living in blood-related rancherias (villages) found sustenance from the fertile valley. Those roaming the region about San Jose, between the Coyote and Guadalupe Rivers and from the New Almaden hills to Alviso, were said to be the Socoisukas, Thamiens and Gerguensens or Gerzuensens. Their innumerable clan names and family groupings like their language, specific customs and habits, cannot be reconstructed, as they were soon regimented in the missions.

They were apparently less war-like than the Ansaimes of the San Juan region or the Saklones just north of Mission San Jose, though at the time of Anza's visit there was war between them and the tribes about San Mateo. They were not cannibals, but frequently ate a piece of a worthy fallen foe, thinking to absorb his departed valor. Their chief care was the cinnabar from what was later the New Almaden mines. Tribes from British Columbia to the Mexican border craved this vermilion for war-paint, and many an arrowhead has been found in the hills just east of these mines where battles were fought for its possession. White men later found drifts 30 or 40 feet deep where these Indians had mined their moketka or red earth. Burial mounds of the valley have given up the bone whistles which their sentinels used to signal alarms between rancherias.

HOW THEY LIVED

Their villages, whose size depended upon the number of blood relations of the single family occupying each, consisted of a number of conical huts. Six or eight feet in diameter at the base, these circular hovels were made of tapering willow wands, set in a circle in the ground and tied together at the top. Twigs were woven through them and upon this basket framework was fastened a thatch of dried grass or tules.

It is possible that in the aboriginal form these houses were covered with slabs of redwood bark. A hole at the top was the chimney, ventilator and window, a hole near the ground the door through which they crawled one at a time.

The rancherias were in general located in the present centers of population, avoiding the hills from whence came attacks. Anza particularly speaks of three large rancherias on the Guadalupe near San Jose's present site, as well as some in the Cupertino foothills and at Palo Alto, Mountain View and Agnew. Fages and Crespi noted several in the region of Alviso and Milpitas.

The men went naked in fair weather. When mornings were cold they covered themselves with a thick coat of mud which they washed off as the day warmed. They slept beneath rabbit-skin blankets which they wore as mantles over their mud when it was very cold. The women wore short skirts, one before and one behind, made either of deer skin, shredded tules, green or dry, or bark fiber. The women were tattooed with rows of dots. The men painted their faces and pierced their ears in which they wore little reeds. The tribes of this valley were distinguished by carrying long poles in the manner of spears, often tufted with feathers.

THEIR VARIED DIET

Shell-mound deposits show they had a varied diet--sea bass, rock cod, mussels and other shellfish from the bay, the former taken in nets; as well as deer, bear, rabbit, elk, coyote, and other animals which they hunted with bows and arrows tipped with flints. It is likely that the tutelary or protective animal of a clan was not hunted or eaten. They stalked deer and elk by fixing antlers on their heads and covering themselves with skins and approaching the herds on all fours. Bayside tribes navigated its waters in long, crude canoes made of tapered bundles of tules tied at the ends to make interchangeable bow or stern. These they propelled with double-bladed paddles. Geese stuffed with straw were used as decoys in hunting innumerable wildfowl that covered the marshes from the bay as far south as Llagas Creek.

The lush valley's vegetation furnished varied diet. Acorns from three kinds of oak were husked and dried in the sun, ground in stone mortars by the women and leached of their bitterness with water. This dough, wet with more water, was placed on the sand until it dried with many fissures. Eaten raw, it was pinole or bread; cooked, it was called attole. Certain shrubs gave them a crude type of sugar and certain coffee-colored bulbs, roasted underground, sweetened their attole. Fages says the Indians here had rice (probably grass seed) of three or four varieties. The oily pine nut is also spoken of as part of their diet.

They made excellent baskets of various sizes and shapes for storage and household utensils. Some, woven so finely that they were waterproof, were used for cooking by dropping hot stones into them. They ornamented their baskets with shells, feathers, and beads. Shells were also used as money. One form of basket was a skull cap which the women wore.

CUSTOMS AND BELIEFS

They submitted to discipline of hereditary chiefs only in times of war. Infrequently the tribal chief visited rancherias to sit in council on offenders and to collect tribute.

Polygamy, principally among chiefs, was practiced in tribes of this locality.

It is said that some of the tribes of this valley worshipped the sun, that all had legends of descent from this or that animal whose flesh was forbidden its tutelary clan. There was a very vague belief in the survival of the soul, which went to a certain island in the Pacific and which they hoped would not return to haunt them.

Their chief remedy for sickness was the sweat-house or temescal, which the men used daily. Into this mud or tule hovel, partly underground and with only one opening, they crowded and built a fire at its entrance. After sweating profusely, they ran out and jumped into the cold waters of a nearby creek.

DANCING "ON BRINK OF WORLD"

Their dead were usually buried in a cemetery at sundown, with heads laid toward the setting sun. Those who died in battle were burned on flower-decorated biers with their weapons.

These cemeteries, and also the holy places where they held ceremonial dances, were specially decorated. At the center of a circular fence of little poles, they set up a short post, decorated with feathers, tied in a net with an arrow stuck through it. On another post many arrows were tied and from another hung grass bundles like tamales that contained pinole of seeds and acorns. In other such spots of wonder they erected a long stake on the middle of which they tied a tuft of goose feathers. Often a Crespi or a Palou was touched to find, on returning over a newly broken trail, that the wondering Indians had so decorated a spot where they had seen the fathers say mass or set a cross.

Their medicine-men had greater power over them than their chiefs. A smoothly-worked top-shaved stone, sometimes found in mounds here, which was probably used as a weight for their nets, is also said to have been a charm-stone which they hung on poles beside a stream or carried with them into the mountains to bring good luck in fishing and hunting. Medicine-men may have used them ceremonially.

And so the white men found them, clad in furs, grasses, mud, or nature's garments, feeding on the wild seeds and animals of the region, dwelling in huts of willow twigs, obeying no one except occasionally the chief or wizard, marrying and divorcing with ease, fighting with ferocity when aroused, playing their games, and, as a line from one of their love-chants has it, "dancing on the brink of the world".

II.--FOUNDERS VS. FATHERS (1777-1800)

"The object of greatest importance towards the fulfillment of the pious intentions of the King our Master, and toward securing to his Majesty the dominion of the extensive country, which occupies a space of more than 200 leagues, comprehending the new establishment of the Presidios and the respective Ports of San Diego, Monterey, and San Francisco, being to forward the reduction of, and as far as possible, to make, this vast country (which, with the exception of 1749 Christians of both sexes in the eight missions on the road, which leads from the first to the last-named Presidio, is inhabited by innumerable Heathens) useful to the State, by erecting Pueblos of white people (pueblos de gente de razon), who, being united, may encourage agriculture, planting, the breeding of cattle, and successively the other branches of industry, so that some years hence their produce may be sufficient to provide garrisons of the Presidios with provisions and horses, thereby obviating the distance of transportation and the risks and losses which the Royal Government suffers thereby:

"With this just idea, the Pueblo of San Jose has been founded and peopled."

(From the Regulations for the Government of the Province of California, by Don Felipe de Neve, Governor of the same, dated in the Royal Presidio of San Carlos de Monterey, 1st June, 1779, and approved by His Majesty in a Royal Order of the 24th October, 1781.)

1

PUEBLO DE SAN JOSE DE GUADALUPE (*), California's first civil settlement, was established November 29, 1777, on the east bank of the Guadalupe River, about a mile and a quarter north of the city's present center. It was centrally located to serve its purpose as larder for the Presidios of Monterey and San Francisco, its soil's fertility having been repeatedly praised by explorers who had traversed the Plain of the Oaks. Llano de los Robles was the first name of this valley, with San Bernardino the name of the southern half below the Coyote Narrows.

Spain, finding "New" California more important than the old peninsula, had Don Felipe de Neve, governor since March 4, 1775, move the capital eleven months later from Loreto to Monterey. With Rivera transferred to Loreto as lieutenant-governor, New California secured a decisive statesman and champion in exchange for the erratic egoist who had consistently opposed San Francisco bay development.

Neve wasted no time to make the frontier independent of supplies irregularly and expensively shipped from San Blas. En route north, his eyes were open for likely pueblo sites. On June 3, 1777, just four months after his arrival, he recommended to Viceroy Bucareli the sites of San Jose and Los Angeles as best.

(*) Neve chose the name in honor of the original patron of the California Establishments, as named by Visitador General Jose de Galvez (1768.) In one document the Pueblo is referred to as San Jose de Galvez, most appropriately, even if it probably was a copyist's error. In 1839 the Pueblo was called for a short time San Jose de Alvarado.

SAN JOSE FOUNDED, NOV. 29, 1777

Neve did not wait for authorization to come by slow mails of the day. Moraga, comandante at year-old San Francisco, was ordered to found San Jose forthwith, taking nine families of soldier-farmers from his garrison and Monterey's (four of them were Corporal Valerio Mesa, in command, Seferino Lugo, Juan Manuel Marcos Villela, and Jose Antonio Romero), and five settlers of Anza's company--Jose Ignacio Archuleta, Manuel Francisco Amesquita, Jose Manuel Gonzales, Jose Tiburcio Vasquez, and probably the widow, Gertrudis Peralta. The first San Joseans were 66 in all, these 14 and their families--humble folk, for people of means did not care to try their lot in this new land.

Protesting fathers from the neighboring young Mission Santa Clara (founded the previous January 12) eyed their proceedings on the Guadalupe with great disfavor that November day. As trustees for the Indians they opposed any other settlement in this valley, on the theory that the Indians must have the lands back when they were Christian, self-reliant citizens. The missions would supply the presidios, they told Neve, but he calculated that mission produce would not increase faster than the mouths of their wards. Now they told Moraga that he had no authority to set the Pueblo so close to the Mission. But Moraga, they complained, "thinking, doubtless, to please the Governor, located the Pueblo on the opposite side from the Mission....saying he had superior orders for so doing."

So the struggle was born that was to cramp the little settlement's development for years to come.

FIRST YEAR HARDSHIPS

The site selected, hasty shelters of grass-covered mud-plastered palisades were thrown up. Each poblador was roughly assigned a town lot (solar) and suerte (plot for cultivation) sufficient to grow three bushels of maize. Each also was given a yoke of oxen and two each of horses, cows, sheep and goats. Until they were self-supporting, the settlers were to get \$10 a month and a soldier's ration each.

They set to work at once, built a dam above the settlement, brought water down in a ditch, and prepared their little fields for sowing. Their first attempt failed; the sowing of over 50 bushels of corn was a total loss, for they found they had to change the site of the dam and their new one was not ready nor water brought to their fields until the following July. The second sowing, however, yielded between 600 and 800 bushels. That harvested, and winter coming, they built a second dam above the first to protect it from freshets. Their irrigation system could supply 36 suertes, each 200 varas square.

The second winter made a marsh of the town. The new dam was washed away. Floods twice crumbled the mud walls of the rough homes in January and February, 1779. The settlers had to detour more than nine miles to travel the two miles to the Mission for spiritual consolation or medical aid. For days they could not attend their grazing herds and their horses mired down when they tried to chase thieving Indians who already had developed a taste for the novelty of beef.

Yet apparently not until the Pueblo was eight years old did they formally ask to move it to higher ground. Nor was it moved for nearly six years after that. Their patience sprang from discretion. Removal in the face of active, adverse Mission claims might have prejudiced the whole project.

Governor Neve inspected the settlement a few months after its founding. After diplomatically commiserating with the fathers regarding Moraga's zeal and advising the

settlers to keep to their east bank of the river, he advised the Viceroy (April 15, 1778) that the Pueblo was suitably established.

The Mission fathers countered his guile by appealing directly to the Viceroy. While their champions at the capital were reporting back that the Viceroy considered the fathers' claims meritorious, that dignity was writing Neve (July 22) approving the Pueblo, praising him for his enterprise, and expressing the hope that the Pueblo would make the presidios independent of costly shipments from Mexico. Then (August 7), apparently to placate the clergy, he asked Neve to examine their claims, while bestowing a colonelcy upon him.

THE KING APPROVES

March 6, 1779, brought no less than the approval of King Carlos III for the flood-bedraggled village, an approval duly forwarded (July 19) by the newly-created Comandante General, Don Teodoro de Croix, to Neve, and formally filed by the general's secretary July 22. Next February 9--apparently to forestall the importunate fathers--Don Teodoro impressed upon the new Viceroy, Martin de Monjora, the royal pleasure in the founding of San Jose, a fact he had likewise pointed out previously to the dilatory Rivera in ordering him for the second time to establish Los Angeles. These detailed acts and references are in significant contrast to the Mission's repeated claim later that the Pueblo had no legal authority for existence.

Meanwhile Governor Neve had compiled his Regulations of June 1, 1779, royally approved October 1, 1781, for San Jose, and other pueblos to be later founded. These provided a quaint pastoral communism for California's first municipality.

SAN JOSE'S REGULATIONS

Four square leagues of land were to be given the Pueblo, this centering on a plaza surrounded by lots for the council house, church, store rooms, jail and other public buildings. Dwellings were to occupy the remaining frontage. Each settler was to get a house lot, a tract for cultivation, another for pasture, a loan of livestock and implements, and an allowance in clothing and supplies equal to \$116.17½ for each of the first two years and \$60 for each of the next three years. Government land could be used for pasture. Tax exemption ran for five years.

In return the settler was required under penalty to sell his surplus products exclusively to the presidios, to hold himself, his horse, and his musket in readiness for emergency military service. During his five years of probation he was to build necessary houses, dig irrigation ditches, replace boundary markers with fruit trees, cultivate the land, repair his implements and maintain a certain number of animals.

Each settler was limited to 50 head of cattle "that the true riches of the Pueblo be not monopolized by a few inhabitants" and the increase of the communal herds was to be distributed "with all possible equality". He could not sell nor alienate his land nor divide it, but should select an heir from among his children. He had to do his share of work for the community in building dams and ditches, roads and streets, a church and other town buildings; do his share in tilling public lands to provide municipal revenue.

Proven by five year's probation, the settler was to get permanent but inalienable title. Municipal officers, at first to be appointed, were to include an alcalde (Major-Judge) and regidores (councilmen). The alcalde was to promulgate and enforce laws,

draw up contracts, summon citizens by beat of drum, and set an example of good behavior in his task of restraining vice, punishing crime, protecting orphans, and settling quarrels. The colonists were to be faithful in religious duties. Failure to attend mass on holidays was punishable by three hours in the stocks. Each day's labor was to be closed with prayer. The pobladores were to refrain from drunkenness and gambling.

It was one thing to promulgate the pueblo code and another to settle the issues of San Jose's legal status and boundaries. Neve was by now locked in bitter struggle with Father-President Serra as to limits of their respective authorities. But San Jose was prospering despite its handicaps. In 1780 it raised over 700 bushels of grain and had nearly 600 head of livestock large and small.

2

FAGES RETURNS

Neve retired (September 10, 1782), a brigadier, to a higher post in Mexico. His successor as Governor was none other than his good friend, Lieutenant-Colonel Fages, removed from California ten years before at Serra's behest, now back with added power, a deeper thorn in the mission father's side. The first man to traverse San Jose's site, a firm believer that California's development must be along more secular lines than Christianizing Indians to the task of holding it for Spain, he was the champion the badgered Pueblo needed at this moment.

To act, he needed none of the instructions left him by Neve, though these, revealed in the Pueblo-Mission controversy 17 years later, were more radical than any to follow: "To the end that all trouble between the Mission of Santa Clara and the Pueblo of San Jose may be avoided, I declare, as heretofore I have done, that the boundary between the same from east to west shall be a line midway between the two settlements, there remaining to the Mission the part on the north, and to the Pueblo that on the south, where landmarks will be placed."

And Fages proposed to place them. One of his first acts as governor, on his arrival in the north, was to visit the Pueblo (January 1783.) Over to the Mission he hustled in all his swart, stocky brusqueness, told the fathers he proposed to fix the Pueblo-Mission boundaries if they wanted to know. The fathers protested verbally that "the same was unjust and in contravention to the laws and royal ordinances," but "the Governor, regardless of reason and the rights of the Indians, proceeded to place land marks." So they protested in writing "which they made in the name of the Indians, but the Governor, not deigning to receive the same, it was forwarded to the Reverend Father Junipero Serra."

"I will attend to this," was Governor Fages' "very succinct" answer, they said. "If the Fathers wish to appeal to superior power, let them do so."

Nor was this the limit of Fages' service to San Jose on this visit. He also led an expedition against Indians of the region, who had made the settlers' lives miserable by their thievery. His force killed two of them and so thoroughly cowed the rest that for five years there was not another complaint on this score from San Jose.

MORAGA GIVES TITLES

Already (December 2) he had ordered Moraga as special commissioner to go to San Jose and give the settlers permanent titles and boundaries as their probation was complete. Nor was San Jose's founder one to let grass grow under his feet. On January 4 he told Fages he would attend to it as early as possible, and from May 13 to 21, 1783, was busy giving, as it was described later, "with a wave of the hand," to each settler a solar (town lot) 30 varas square and four suertes (lands for cultivation) each 200 varas square, all irrigable. To each he gave a branding iron. Around each solar he indicated an alley 10 varas wide and around each suerte one of four varas.

San Jose's first landowners were nine: Archuleta, Gonzales, Vasquez, Amesquita, and Romero of the original settlers (the last the only original soldier who remained), and four who had come to the Pueblo since--Bernardo Rosales, Sebastian Alvitre, a soldier of 1769-74; Claudio Alvires, previously a Pueblo servant, and Francisco Avila, an incorrigible rogue soon after expelled from the Pueblo.

With these nine pobladores and assisting witnesses, Moraga (May 19) crossed the Guadalupe and on its west bank measured from the dam 1958 varas down to the Mission boundary. Half was assigned to the Pueblo for propios (lands rented for public revenue) and half held vacant excepting suertes and solars. The ejidos (suburbs expressly vacant for future assignment), 1500 by 700 varas, was indicated as lying in that part where the ground was high.

This assignment, with all its vagueness, Moraga reported to Fages September 1, 1783. So the matter rested two years while the fathers complained that the settlers, possibly reflecting the Governor's attitude, encroached on Mission lands.

Under Fages' rule, San Jose flourished. In the decade to 1790 the population grew slowly to about 80, agricultural products mounted to 2250 bushels, or more than the mission average, stock increased from 417 to 980 and sheep decreased to 600. In December, 1782, the settlers completed a large wooden granary.

PUEBLO'S INTERNAL TROUBLES

Fages' favors to San Jose were not all to its good. The regulations required that he appoint its civil officials for the first three years, but he permitted the settlers to elect Archuleta their first Alcalde in 1783. Hilario Mesa, corporal of the guard, had to be replaced by Corporal Jose Dominguez because of friction with the Alcalde that September, but when irregularities continued, Fages found Archuleta the trouble-maker and removed him. Some of the settlers, led by the disaffected ex-alcalde, were then put in irons for refusing to work on the juzgado (town hall). The river broke through the dam again this year and Fages ordered a new one of masonry. Two boys drowned an Indian to amuse themselves but in consideration of their tender years were let off with 25 lashes in the presence of the natives. This year the Pueblo paid its first tithes, \$428.

In 1785 Gonzales was appointed Alcalde, and to assist and supervise him, the Governor sent a resident representative, a comisionado, named in May, Ignacio Vallejo. This responsible soldier, with special fitness to direct agriculture, had come to San Jose four months before to survey for the new dam and reservoir. He remained in charge the first time for seven years, till hounded out by settlers' complaints, possibly because he made them work too hard.

SAN JOSE CHANGES ITS SITE

One of Vallejo's first acts (February 20, 1785) was to tell Moraga the Pueblo could not prosper on its marshy site. Moraga (April 1) set the matter before the governor. Fages (March 9) approved Vallejo's plea, but the settlers feared to act despite Fages' reassurances (July 7), that they would be at no expense and would suffer no loss of land to the Mission by the removal, so Fages (August 5) laid the matter before the central authorities.

All this bestirred the Mission fathers. Palou, retiring as mission president, reached the Viceroy's ear personally next year. San Jose, he charged, was in a sad state of decadence, and worse, dragging Mission Santa Clara to ruin with it. San Joseans were employing pagans to do their work, demoralizing them by bad example, and even persuading them to avoid Christianity. The Mission had claimed land from its foundation "on the other side of the river" and accused the pobladores of destroying Mission pasturage with their encroaching herds. The fathers said they had even trespassed beyond the limits set by Moraga. Galvez allegedly said he would order Fages to set aside the offending landmarks. Whether he actually took the Mission view is unknown. He, then Palou, died soon after this conversation. The deadlock continued.

However, the next year (1787) Comandante-General Ugarte granted the settlers' petition for removal with no prejudice to Pueblo boundaries, "as there is no just cause why the latter (the Mission) should attempt to appropriate to herself that land".

Here seemed victory, but still the Pueblo was not moved for some time, though certainly before Fages retired April 16, 1791. To delay was not in Fages' nature. Possibly his family troubles at this time needed his full attention.

He left California soon afterwards, but not before he had penned other remarks in the customary secret instructions which he left for his successor--that "the development of the pueblo has received and still merits the deepest attention"; that mission acts should be closely scrutinized; that mission stock is increasing too much and the neophytes are becoming too skillful riders and acquiring dangerous "Apache insolence".

Governors of the next three years were Lieutenant-Colonel Don Jose Antonio Romeu and Don Jose Joaquin de Arrillaga, better friends of the friars. No further boundary adjustments at this time were made between the defiant Pueblo and protesting Mission.

3

CONDITIONS AFTER FAGES

Though moved to its permanent site, farther from the Mission, the Pueblo built no substantial buildings immediately. As late as 1797, when Borica took landless settlers from San Jose and Los Angeles to found Villa Branciforte at Santa Cruz, he reported that "the settlers still live in tule huts, being unable to build adobe buildings without neglecting their fields". Apparently the settlers had at this time bridged the way to the Mission over the Guadalupe, this by a road more northerly than present Santa Clara Street. Apparently new land titles were unstable for Arrillaga criticized the casual annual assignment of fields by the comisionado. He ordered Vallejo (December 29, 1793) to give permanently four suertes to every settler, new or old, for which all but retired soldiers must pay a fee of half a fanega (1½ bushels) of maize. Should they abandon or neglect these fields they would lose them as well as improvements.

Indian troubles, which were to plague the Pueblo for half a century to come, had developed by 1788 to the point that 35 pounds of gunpowder, 800 bullets, and 100 flints were sent to the Pueblo. Regulations which had always required settlers and their officials to get a military permit to leave the Pueblo were tightened in 1792 and prohibited any child from going into the wild country-side without an adult guardian. The privilege of carrying arms, heretofore limited to the military, was extended to civil officers and travelers. Apprehensive rumors concerning the Indians filled 1794.

It was at this time, when the surrounding mountains were filled with unknown terrors, that the present way to Santa Cruz via the Los Gatos gap was first traveled. In September, 1791, Father Fermin Francisco Lasuen, preparing for the founding of the Mission Santa Cruz, traveled there from Santa Clara by the northwest Portola route to and down the coast, and returning, explored the "other way, rougher, but shorter and more direct".

BORICA'S FOSTERING GUIDANCE

Don Diego de Borica, a lieutenant colonel from Chihuahua, became Governor in 1794. Under his long and wise rule, San Jose flourished. Beneath his even-handed good-humor there was a force that combined Neve's suavity with Pages' determination. Not only did he settle the Pueblo's boundary trouble; he fostered enterprises of notable consequence here.

Don Alberto de Cordoba, Engineer Extraordinary sent from Mexico to inspect and strengthen presidial fortifications--Spain being at war with France--was ordered by Borica in the Fall of 1796 to survey San Jose's boundaries and advise a settlement. He also asked the Pueblo's founder, Moraga, to advise regarding flood protection, since San Jose's second site was also threatened at high water.

Moraga (January 8, 1797), with the backing of Comisionado Vallejo, Alcalde Chabolla, and all the settlers save four, recommended an "appropriate site" on the "other side of the river . . . in the same plain that extends to the Mission" that the settlers might get to mass and confession "which at present the people are deprived of," that they might get their sick and injured to the ministering fathers without carrying them through morasses on their shoulders "and this, with a thousand difficulties they would meet, would not be an easy task, nor one to which the reverend fathers should be exposed."

Counting on the leanings of the new Governor, the settlers that spring actually encroached upon the western tract and were encouraged by the Alcalde to build there. Mission fathers complained and urged Borica to get Cordoba there quickly. That dignitary arrived (July 29), surveyed the situation, and reported (August 7) that the supplementary lands given the Pueblo by Moraga in 1783 on the west side of the Guadalupe were clearly within the Mission Potrero (pasture). He complained that he had inadequate evidence to study--a vague survey and the conflicting representations of the fathers and the four remaining original founders of the Pueblo, Gonzales, Vasquez, Archuleta, and Amesquita.

THE BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT

The Mission was not content with this victory. In their own lengthy report (August 6), the fathers stressed their stewardship of 1434 Christian Indians. "If we add to them 4000 more gentiles, which the surrounding rancherias contain, who will deny that all these lands will be necessary for their subsistence when it becomes requisite to distribute to each one his suerte as they emerge from their savage life?" When they carried this complaint over Borica's head to the Viceroy through Father Tomas de la Pena, Santa Clara's first minister, now in a high position in Mexico City, Borica (September 4, 1798) rather tartly replied to viceregal inquiries that the fathers had greatly overrated the number of unchristianized

Indians in their charge, that many of these belonged to the new Mission San Jose (founded June 11, 1797), and, transmitting all proceedings, asked the Viceroy to judge the matter himself. Borica made it clear that the Pueblo "inhabitants, consisting of only a few poor devils, it little matters to them what the Mission claimed, so long as they had undisturbed possession of their lots of land."

Officialdom now decided that, with the Pueblo site adjusted, the boundary dispute might be resolved by accepting a Mission offer that the Guadalupe be considered the dividing line, though Borica called attention to the east-west line decreed 17 years before by Neve. Time was healing breaches and the Mission's peace offering was The Alameda, which Father Magin Catala laid out and bordered with willow trees in 1799 with the assistance of 200 Indian neophytes--a neighborly gesture whose beauties are still enjoyed.

On September 1, 1800, the Viceroy decreed the river the boundary line, with some western woodland reserved to the Pueblo. Arrillaga, who had returned as governor the preceding January, ordered Captain Jose Dario Arguello, San Francisco's comandante (Moraga died 1785), to establish the boundary with permanent landmarks. This was done July 24, 1801. In October, 1803, the Mission lost its plea to mark the boundary with deep trenches.

Few boundary disputes remained, and these in a new sector north of the Pueblo, with Mission San Jose. The indignant settlers (1803) protested the sale of La Calera (The Limekiln) rancho by bear-hunting Jose Maria Larios and one Balesteros to the northern Mission. Arrillaga upheld the Pueblo contention that the land, given by the government, was inalienable, and ordered Larios punished.

There was a dispute (1809) over ownership of Calaveras valley in the same region. Mission Santa Clara, pasturing herds there, was accused in the settlers' plea of driving off Pueblo herds. It was thought the land might belong to either Pueblo or Mission San Jose, but certainly not to Santa Clara. The two disputes resulted in fixing the Pueblo's northern boundary.

PROGRESS OF THE PUEBLO

In the last decade of the century, San Jose, through Borica's encouragement, evolved from a frontier camp into a self-contained community. Her population fluctuated, but increased, according to the annual padrons--66 at founding, 82 in 1791, 122 next year, 80 in 1794, 187 in 1795, 208 in 1796, 152 in 1798, and 171 in 1800. In the Fall of 1797 and early next year, the settlers built the historic adobe Juzgado (town hall) that was to stand until 1850 in the center of Market Plaza where El Dorado (now Post) Street debouches into Market. In March, 1796, Borica complimented the settlers on building a community reservoir and offered a \$25 prize to the settler raising the largest crop, complimenting them again in September on their response. He freed them from cultivating community fields so long as they concentrated on their own and made up Pueblo revenue with two fanegas of grain annually. He promised good farmers preferment in purchase of luxuries from Mexico. He urged settlers to tan hides and to make saddles and boots, which would be bought if good. He allowed Larios and Balesteros to build a water mill in October, 1798, to augment the Pueblo's horse and hand mills. Next year there is mention of Villavicencio's weavery. All fields were ordered fenced.

The settlers (April 1799) asked permission to build a Pueblo chapel and the governor allowed them to devote community grain to the purpose. A rough affair of tules and mud, the chapel was dedicated July 12, 1803, to St. Joseph. The settlers were encouraged to set aside grain for its maintenance and adornment. Completed by 1812, it stood until 1835.

Quick to chide as to commend, Borica rebuked San Jose when its grain exports to Mexico were weighted by dampening. He also warned officials to have a care that the settlers did not export so much that they had none left for seed. So fostered, San Jose's crops increased in the decade from 2250 to 4260 bushels in 1800. The largest crop was 6700 bushels in 1797 and the smallest 1800 in 1799 when rust attacked the fields. Despite the 50-head limitation and inroads of bear and Indians, livestock increased from 980 to 6580 head. Borica's best efforts failed to encourage sheep raising, these declining to 400 head, due, it is said, to the number of preying coyotes.

HEMP GROWING EXPERIMENT

Not only did Borica bring to success Spain's first experiment in civil development in California, he selected San Jose as site for California's first agricultural experiment--hemp and flax cultivation--and also founded California's first school here, on or before December 12, 1794.

The hemp and flax experiment had been ordered by the King in 1781. In the Fall of 1795, Borica informed Comisionado Vallejo that he was to launch and superintend the project here. The Pueblo was to be relieved of certain grain levies, from which to pay Indian laborers. The lands of one Linares were taken for the experiment and he was given others. None knew how to raise the stuff; all but five fanegas of seed from Mexico were lost in crop failure next summer; but from that 30 fanegas of seed was harvested in 1797. The Pueblo carpenter, Bejar, built some rude machinery to process the crop and 25 arrobas (625 pounds) of hemp were shipped in 1798 to San Blas. Its quality drew praise from the Viceroy himself. In 1800 seven more bales were shipped.

CALIFORNIA'S FIRST SCHOOL

Of San Jose's founders, only Vasquez, ancestor of California's famous bandit, could read or write. In Los Angeles all were illiterate. Children were growing up ignorant. So Borica fathered a rough-and-ready school system, drawing from presidial garrisons for teachers those age-enfeebled noncommissioned officers who had some slight knowledge of letters.

California's first school was opened in the Pueblo granary here. Parents were apathetic, so Borica ordered the Alcalde (July 1, 1795) to compel them to send their children and to pay two and a half reals (85 cents) a month for each child. First teacher was Manuel de Vargas, a retired sergeant, who soon left to found San Diego's school. He was succeeded by infirm Ramon Lasso de la Vega, whose credentials for teaching his 37 pupils reading, writing and reckoning appears to have been his talent for being always short in his accounts while alferaz of the San Francisco garrison before 1791. He was not even dishonest or dissolute, as several courts-martial showed. The stupid old fellow was retired on half pay by clemency of the King himself, in consideration of his long service, after his superiors had dismissed him. In February 1796, Lasso complained that his salary of \$6.20 a month from parents of his 27 pupils was insufficient. Borica ordered given him all revenue from tobacco, a government monopoly, which the Pueblo used, as well as a house for himself and family. The old fellow, who died here in 1821, lasted as teacher until May, after which school records here are silent until 1811.

All children from 7 to 10 years old were required to attend the school, as well as any illiterate non-commissioned officer who might be in the town guard. Communities were ordered to support the school even to the extent of levying grain taxes on bachelors as well as married men. Reports and copy books were to be sent periodically to the Governor himself. Such was scarcity of paper in the province that cartridge paper was first used for writing lessons and then, covered with children's scratches, sent to the presidios where soldiers rolled it for their muskets.

OFFICIALS AND THEIR TROUBLES

Records available show San Jose officials, besides those previously listed, were: Comisionados (also corporals of the guard): Ignacio Vallejo, to November 1792 and from May 1797 to November 1799; Jose Macario Castro, 1792-4 and 1799-1807; Gabriel Moraga, 1799 and 1794-7; and Alcaldes: Antonio Romero, 1790; Marcos Chabolla, 1796; Jose Maria Martinez, 1797; Jacobo Velarde, 1798; Ignacio Castro, 1799; and Francisco Castro, 1800.

They had their troubles with their little constituency. Reminiscent of Vallejo's first-term troubles were the indignities Comisionado Castro suffered when (1800) idle vagabonds committed various depredations, finally setting fire to his house one night when "a peaceable and lawful ball" was in progress. A detachment of soldiers was sent from San Francisco to restore order, much of the Pueblo's military guard, increased in 1794 by rumored Indian attacks, having been withdrawn in 1797 to provide for new settlements.

Social conditions in the Pueblo may be estimated from a few of the regulations of these years:

1796--No gambling or drinking to be allowed, and Moraga must prevent them or be dismissed; neither gentile nor Christian Indians to be allowed to ride horses; no neophyte to be allowed to ride horses; no neophyte to be allowed in the Pueblo without a paper from his padre.

1798--There are to be three keys to the community granary, one kept by the Comisionado, one by the Alcalde, and one by the senior Regidor (councilman); Comisionados not to meddle in administration of Pueblo justice; citizens permitted to gamble at malilla on Sundays, if none lose more than \$2, and no stakes are made on credit; the Comisionado is rebuked for permitting gambling in his house.

1799--Settlers at Branciforte (Santa Cruz) are prohibited from going on pleasure trip to San Jose.

1800--Comisionado must look after crops which are being neglected; if Larios won't pay tribute he must not sow; a patrol must be organized to arrest anyone abroad after 11 p.m. without cause; a scouting party to be organized for the countryside; if Heredia refuses to aid in repairing the storehouse, give him 40 days to leave the jurisdiction with all his family and belongings; only those duly registered as vecinos can sow without a special license; petitions to the Governor can only be sent through the Comisionado; if Hernandez is found with a knife he is to get 50 lashes, nor must he get drunk nor create scandal.

III.--THE SPANISH PUEBLO (1800-20)

"We entered a country I little expected to find in these regions. For almost 20 miles it could be compared to a park which had originally been planted with the true old English oak; the underwood, that had probably attained its early growth, had the appearance of having been cleared away and had left the stately lords of the forest in complete possession of the soil, which was covered with luxuriant herbage and beautifully diversified with pleasing eminences and valleys, which with the lofty ranges of mountains that bounded the prospect required only to be adorned with neat habitations of an industrious people to produce a scene not inferior to the most studied effect of taste in the disposal of grounds....

"It (the Mission Santa Clara) is situated in an extensive fertile plain, the soil of which, as also that of the surrounding country, is a rich black productive mold, superior to any I had seen in America."

---Captain George Vancouver (November 20, 1792)

1

The little Spanish town of San Jose, its boundaries sufficiently fixed for that easy-going day, now moved through two decades of rather uneasy sloth.

Its inhabitants lived in scantily furnished homes of mud-daubed sticks and adobe, heartily welcoming infrequent visitors to their simple fare of chili-seasoned frijoles and beef and tortillas, as long as they chose to stay, or giving them the best horse in their corrals, if needed on the way. Their pleasures were simple--a tinselly bit of frippery to adorn their colorful garments, a bright shawl or comb bought for a hide or two from the ship from San Blas, and on the slightest excuse, a fandango, fiesta, merienda, paseo al campo, or a rodeo. But much has been written of the manners and customs of these pastoral times. Let us consider something more than an atmosphere of guitar music and afternoon siestas.

High plots were afoot in the chancellories of Europe and foreign frigates began to flit along the California coast, spying out likely points from which to pounce on this uttermost New Spain. From the unknown inland valleys, thieving Indian bands were striking, each year more murderous as Spain's hand relaxed. Between these devils and the sea lay San Jose. For the coastal settlements she was at one moment an inland haven if foreigners or South American insurgents struck, and at the next the frontier post, the base from which punitive expeditions started against the tribes of the Tulares. With these always went San Jose recruits, who explored while they fought from Tulare Lake to Shasta. Bear this uncertain position in mind as San Jose advances through this period and the even more uneasy Mexican era to follow.

PUEBLO'S UNEASY POSITION

Spain's hold, then, was slowly relaxing in colonial death. San Jose in the Spring of 1809 heard how King Carlos IV had abdicated in favor of his son, Ferdinand VII. With Branciforte, she raised \$528 from her scanty resources to help the impotent motherland fight the hated Bonapartes.

Gloss the situation how they might, California officials could not minimize the significance of foreign frigates off the coast. As early as 1799 orders and 1000 cartridges were sent to San Jose's comisionado when English ships were reported off the coast. Home guards were being recruited and trained, San Jose's force numbering 23 able-bodied settlers. Reinforcements for the presidios came from Mexico in 1805. Yankee "whalers" began to smuggle in the little luxuries that brightened rough life, as Mexico's long series of civil wars, beginning in 1810, pinched off supplies. Russian otter hunters, canoeing down from Bodega, poached along bay inlets. Three visited here in 1809. Three captured next year and others later were put to work.

Spain's exclusive trade regulations becoming dead letters, and California by 1815 in literal tatters when even the Lima trade was stifled by insurgence, Governor Pablo Vincent de Sola, seeing soldiers unpaid and settlers with no outlet for farm surpluses, permitted modified trading of tallow and hides to Yankees and Russians, if only to reduce mounting stocks which might tempt invasion from the rebellious south. The long-feared South American invaders struck in 1818, looting and burning Monterey. San Jose's militia, joining other units, bivouaced at the Salinas to head off a possible thrust inland.

Bitterness against the self-contained, trade-monopolizing missions increased, abetted by unfounded, envious reports of their great wealth among poverty-stricken citizens. Designs against their goods multiplied and the shadow of ever-threatened secularization lengthened over them. The fathers had little choice but to meet without complaint the levies, heavier each year, as pay of officials and soldiers failed to arrive.

The winter of 1820-21 was bitterly cold. Livestock perished. San Jose heard of a comet, "muy feo," seen at Santa Inez and a violent earthquake rocked the south. Amid these signs and portents the period closed and one even more disturbed followed under independent Mexico. New as the land was, there was talk of the "good old days" under Spain's paternalism. California suffered in isolated loyalty and heard with little enthusiasm early in 1822 that Mexico had cast off the yoke the year before and had crowned an emperor of her own. "May God have mercy on this province which seems at the present to lie between Scylla and Charybdis," wrote Father President Jose Senan.

2

TROUBLES WITH INDIANS

Of Indian troubles here during the period, only the chief may be noted. Pedro Amador made a raid (May 1800) into the western hills, killed a chief, broke many weapons, and took a few captives and Mission runaways. Five Indians were killed in a battle near Santa Clara in 1801. In the fall of 1804 Sergeant Luis Peralta led two raids here against gentile assassins of Christian Indians.

The climax of these outrages came January 16, 1805, when Father Cueva of Mission San Jose was gravely wounded and his majordomo, Ignacio Higuera, with three neophytes, was killed when treacherously attacked on an errand of mercy to a stricken rancheria. Sergeant Peralta, with 18 from San Francisco and 16 from San Jose, swept far into the San Joaquin--farther than white men had gone before--and in reprisal before the end of the month had killed 11 and captured 30 of the offenders. Other expeditions followed during the year until the interior was thoroughly cowed.

Pacheco Pass, the valley's southeastern portal, was first crossed in September 1806 when Sergeant Luis Arguello, later governor, struck into the San Joaquin with 27 men. An expedition led by Gabriel Moraga crossed it again next year. Other expeditions from Pueblo and Mission San Jose and from San Juan in this period had the additional purpose of finding inland routes south to Santa Fe and up into the northwest.

In 1813 Apolinario Bernal, to save the padre of the Mission San Jose, when ambushed by 800 Indians in San Ramon Valley, fought to his death to hold them at bay single-handed so that the rest escaped. This brave death was also terribly avenged by the settlers.

Sergeant Gabriel Moraga, who headed several expeditions to the interior, in 1816 attacked apostate Indians near Santa Cruz. Sergeant Jose Sanchez (1819) led San Joseans and San Franciscans in a crushing victory over Moquelumnes near the future site of Stockton, killing 27 and losing only one neophyte. In 1820 with 25 soldiers and 15 San Jose citizens, he smashed Cosumne horse-thieves and recovered 70 horses.

3

THE PUEBLO GROWS SLOWLY

Amidst these alarms and excursions, the Pueblo developed slowly. It was little more than a pastoral clearing, surrounded by tall grass and forest-like mazes of man-tall mustard that had quickly covered the damp valley from seeds planted by the Mission Fathers. Such traveling as was done followed closely the narrow trails that later were to be the Monterey, San Francisco, and Oakland highways. Von Langsdorff of the Rezanof party (1806) tells of a night of peril he and his companions spent on their way to Santa Clara, being obliged to defend themselves against wild bulls and bears and scarcely knowing which they feared the most. The willows along The Alameda were beginning to attain a size that offered wayfarers protection from the wild long-horned cattle. Down this broad and finest way of the province, families in solid-wheeled caretas and riders raced of a Sunday after mass at the Mission. Only Indian-hunting expeditions braved the trackless surrounding foothills where savages and grizzlies lurked. However, some venturesome families already were beginning to carve out ranchos on regal grants from the Governor.

FIRST RANCHOS GRANTED

Bancroft describes how these were laid out: "The colonists about San Jose first selected a raised spot near running water, and placed four large logs in the ground; on them other smaller ones were laid, and on these a roof of tule-leaves tied together and made waterproof. Then they placed a line of large stones on the ground from post to post; and with mortar and smaller stones built the walls up to the roof. Then the house was divided into two or three rooms, and finally the tapanco or attic was built. The furniture consisted of a cot covered with skins, a few common blankets, half a dozen trays (troughs), a little common crockery, three or four small chairs of wood, covered with skins, half a dozen stools and a table. Thrifty people put in painted wooden doors and whitewashed the walls inside and out; but the lazy poor used hides for doors. Near the house they made a corral on a level spot, and in front of it they put two or three large posts, nailing a fresh bull's hide to each, and anointing the posts with bull's blood. The cattle were at intervals of a few days forced into this corral, until they were used to it, and hundreds could easily be driven in by two vaqueros. Each rancho raised corn and vegetables enough for his own family, besides raising cattle."

First large private grants in the valley, or for that matter in California, were the Las Animas or Sitio de la Brea, to Mariano Castro (August 17, 1802), and an addition, Canada de la Brea (1810) to Castro and J. Ortega. These were the only grants made in California directly by a Viceroy (Hittell.) Rancho Los Tularcitos, at the north end of the valley (October 4, 1821) to Jose Higuera, and Llano del Abrevado (January 1, 1822) to Antonio Higuera (rejected by the U. S. Land Commission), were bestowed after Mexican independence and before news of it reached California, so it is doubtful if they should be classed as Spanish or Mexican grants.

SAN JOSE'S LEAN YEARS

San Jose's population decreased (1800-10) from 170 to 125, due chiefly to heavy presidial enlistments of about 230, half of which apparently came from San Jose. Much indignation developed when Mexico sent 16 convict settlers to the Monterey jurisdiction (1803), five of the worst coming to San Jose. A dozen men in the town (1806) were invalided soldiers, and the Governor informed the Viceroy that San Jose had few men left for work and that pagan laborers were becoming scarce due to increased conversions. Fragmentary records of the next decade show the population, including adjoining ranchos, increasing from 125 to about 240. This increase was chiefly of children, since there was no influx of colonists and Mexico had desisted from sending convicts to the province.

Sergeant Macario Castro was the Governor's Comisionado until 1807, succeeded by Sergeant Luis Peralta. Alcaldes, so far as records show, were Miguel de Osuna, 1801; Tiburcio Vasquez, 1802 and 1807; Ignacio Archuleta, 1803 and 1806; Ignacio Castro, 1804 and 1809-10; Jose Maria Martinez, 1805; Antonio Soto, 1818; Jose Tiburcio Castro, 1819; and Teodosio Flores, 1820. In 1804-5, alcaldes, by new regulations, were chosen by lot from three candidates in a town junta.

The Pueblo's first rough chapel of St. Joseph's was finished before 1812, when in February the settlers petitioned Father President Estevan Tapis for religious services, which Father President Lasuen had promised. They were reminded that wine, water, and wax were lacking, but were authorized to apply to Santa Clara padres for mass and sacraments for the sick.

A wagon road with bridges was built to Monterey when (November 1816) authorities and citizens were invited to cooperate and Sergeant Jose Dolores Pico was named to direct the work. About the same time a road from Santa Cruz to Santa Clara was started. There was not a wagon here at the time that had spoked wheels.

PUEBLO'S SCHOOL RESUMES

Records of the Pueblo school resume (October 1811) when an infirm, retired corporal, Rafael Villavicencio was hired as teacher at a salary of 18 reales (\$6.25) annually from every family head. Regulations from Monterey required him to see that parents compelled their children to attend daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. Thursday and Saturday afternoons were devoted to religious instruction "at which time the Comisionado will attend and advise the teacher that he must answer for the little or much explanation which he may make." The Comisionado "will compel fathers to send their children, without receiving any excuses or pretexts." Fathers were not "responsible to God" for their children while these were in school, but were to examine them at home and complain to the Comisionado if they found advancement inadequate.

In 1818 a new school room was provided and Antonio Buelna appointed teacher. He complains that his salary of one fanega of grain per pupil was inadequate, but he taught until March 1820 when a successor was found, Rafael del Valle, who served from April to December.

FIRST FRUIT CROPS

Fruit trees, which the settlers had planted as field borders under Pueblo code requirements, were now in full bearing, and San Jose's first horticultural record comes August 19, 1805, when Manuel Higuerra is granted the right by the Monterey

comandante "to make as much as one barrel of peach brandy" from his extra fruit. About 1810 olive and grape plantings appear in Mission records.

Except for increasing success of San Jose's hemp experiment for a decade, this period is marked by pastoral and agricultural declines. Horses and cattle decrease from 6580 to 3717 in the first decade, due to a general slaughter agreed upon at a town meeting May 14, 1806. Fearing hostile Indians might use the wild horses, the junta agreed to kill all mares above 25 to each vecino, or 800. The governor removed the slaughter tax of 25 cents a head and 7500 were killed within a month. Monterey soldiers performed the same service for the neighboring missions, killing 20,000 for these establishments from Santa Cruz to San Francisco. Governor Sola, however, ordered San Joseans to desist from burning pasturage in their attempts to get rid of surrounding mustard "forests", considering the danger of uncontrolled fire greater than that of lurking Indians. Only Pueblo authorities or padres might order and supervise such fires. The Pueblo stock began increasing again, for 1811 finds cattle numbering 4673, horses 296, mules 84; and in 1814, cattle 9896, horses 482, mules 89.

Crops declined from 4260 to 3526 bushels from 1800-10, due to scarcity of settlers and laborers. The 1811 crop was 1491 fanegas; that of 1814, 1544 fanegas (4632 bushels). The settlers had many things to blame for this record, though they showed an undiminished willingness to let Indians do all the work except military service, giving the pagans from a third to a half of their crops for tillage. Nevertheless there is much talk of rust. There was a drought in 1807 and another bad one in 1809. Then rains were too heavy in 1816-17. Gophers, ground squirrels, and rats multiplied alarmingly as Indians stopped hunting them, finding greater sustenance in stolen beef.

Average annual tithes (1800-1810) were 300 bushels of grain and 103 head of cattle, of \$370 total value. The 1811-17 tithes ranged from 72 to 180 fanegas of grain (the latter figure indicating a 5400-bushel crop) and from 60 to 100 head of cattle. The Governor reprimanded the Comisionado (1817), saying the settlers were cheating him.

There were 48 stock-raisers living in San Jose in 1819.

SUCCESS OF HEMP RAISING

Hemp culture flourished until 1810, ending suddenly when trade with Mexico was pinched off by revolution, leaving no market. Encouraged by the success detailed before, the Viceroy (1801) sent Joaquin Sanchez, a marine sergeant and hemp and flax expert, to the province. He arrived in San Jose that summer with three chests of tools to process hemp. Governor Arrillaga ordered him to prepare an "instruccion" on his art that the industry might be extended.

Sanchez (April 1802) supervised the planting of a dozen almudes of hemp-seed here, aided by a few "converted gentiles", who he complains were not worth their hire. He also blamed the hot sun for poor results from the first crop, which next year represented a 381-pound shipment of processed fiber to San Blas. The Viceroy announced that though California hemp was worth only \$2 an arroba, it would be taken in Mexico at \$3.50, or 14 cents a pound. Sanchez said this would hardly pay the costs, at that. More processing tools were sent from Mexico and the 1804 shipment was 463 pounds.

When Sanchez is not taking credit for the fine quality of his hemp, he is reporting settlers' stupidity and lack of zeal. Nevertheless, success was such that seed was distributed to Missions San Jose, San Luis Obispo, Purisima and Santa Inez. San Jose's 1804 crop burned, so there were no 1805 shipments. Having sufficiently trained San Joseans, Sanchez moved to other points. The governor ordered (1806) that half of

San Jose's hemp be bought at 20 reals per fanega. State shipments were 1850 pounds in 1805, 12,500 in 1807, 89,000 in 1808, 84,000 in 1809, and 120,000 in 1810, when revolution stranded the industry with a 98,750-pound crop. To hide the true situation, Governor Arrillaga announced Mexico wanted no more.

EARLY TRADE ATTEMPTS

Several attempts to encourage Mexican trade marked the decade. Wheat shipping attempts failing, the Viceroy ordered San Blas ships to carry food supplies sufficient only for their voyage north, so that provisions might be bought in California. Accordingly in August and September, 1801, San Jose's mills were grinding night and day to supply two ships that put in at Monterey. Another such call was made on San Jose mills in 1808.

Contraband trade in otter skins with American "whalers" increased after 1810 because of the revolution and also because the Yankees gave better bargains in luxuries offered. Mexico countered by ordering ship's officers to cease profiteering on the side with private shipments. One whaler's trade alone is estimated to have cut into Mexican manufactures \$300,000. By 1821 San Jose and other pueblos were permitted to trade with Lima ships with tallow, suet, lard, soap and beef on the same favorable terms the missions enjoyed. Governor Sola, however, found it necessary to impose heavy penalties when San Joseans were found weighting their tallow deliveries with sand.

FIRST FOREIGNERS ARRIVE

First foreigners, preceding the initial wave of 1820, began arriving. The earliest were deserting or stranded sailors who became naturalized, married daughters of the land, gained large family grants as dowries, squandered their wealth or died rich. The earliest gravitated to this valley, for California's first foreign settler was the tall Scotchman, John Gilroy (ne Cameron), who came in 1814. The first American was the Bostonian, Thomas Doak (1816). They settled in the southern part of the valley, Gilroy marrying into the Ortega family and Doak into the Castro family.

Robert Livermore (1816) was San Jose's first foreigner, leaving shortly to live on lands of the Higuera family, into which he married, in the valley named for him.

Antonio M. Sunol (1818) was the Pueblo's first well-educated citizen. A Spaniard by birth but a Frenchman by education and war service under Napoleon Bonaparte, he figured prominently here till his death (1865), wealthy and universally respected.

Matthew Fellom (1823), a Dane, settled in the southern part of the valley.

A ROWDY PERIOD

Records note a lowering of moral tone here in the period of disquiet, though less than in the confused era following. Increasing drunkenness, political irresponsibility, and murders by Indians dot the annals, a typical few being as follows:

1801 - Choice of regidor (councilman) disapproved (April) by Monterey comandante, and new election ordered; the Alcalde is unsatisfactory (November) and an invalided soldier may be chosen.

1802 - Invalids may be chosen Pueblo officials if willing.

1804 - Carrying of belduques or daggers in boot or belt prohibited.

1806 - Comisionado must see how every settler lives and supports his family, correcting him if need be.

1807 - Higuera must have his head in the stocks eight days, then his feet until further orders.

1808 - Gomez, for getting drunk and threatening everybody until Vasquez broke his head in self-defense, is sentenced to fasting with plenty of water, with his head and feet alternately in the stocks for two hours each day for a month.

1809 - None may go through the town on horseback after 8 p.m. unless he can prove the honesty of his errand.

1812 - No mescal to be sold under severe penalties.

1815 - The Governor's order (February 3) discusses evil effects of liquor intemperately used; provides that liquor may be sold by importers only in "unbroken packages"; that only one person of confidence in a settlement may retail liquor, and under the following restrictions: none whatever to Indians; no flask or bottle to two or more persons together without an order from the military officer; "public drinkers" to have only 25 cents worth morning and evening; no credit to be given and no debt for liquor collectible; no article to be taken in payment or pawn, subject to forfeit and fine if it is part of a soldier's uniform or equipment; no liquor to be sold Mission escoltas; prices not to exceed \$1 per quart for aguardiente and 50 cents for wine at Monterey and north, or 75 and 25 cents respectively in the south.

1817 - Governor (December 2) forbids card games on feast days, which had been previously allowed.

IV.--MEXICAN TURMOIL (1820-40)

"This pueblo lies in a beautiful spot. The houses are pleasant, built of stone (adobe), and stand in the midst of orchards and hedges of vines bearing luxuriant clusters of the richest grapes. The inhabitants came out to meet us, and with much courteousness, blended with the ceremonious politeness of the Spaniards, invited us to enter their simple but cleanly dwellings. All their countenances bespoke health and contentment, and they have good cause to rejoice in their lot. Unburdened by taxes of any kind, and in possession of as much land as they choose to cultivate, they live free from care on the rich produce of their fields and herds."

---Otto Von Kotzebue (1824)

"This largest settlement of the kind in Upper California consists of mud-houses, miserably provided in every respect."

---Captain Frederick William Beechey (1826)

"This is the only part of the country (the San Francisco Bay district) likely ever to become of much interest to Europeans."

---Thomas Coulter (1831)

(Report to London Geographical Society
1835.)

1

Pastoral Mexican San Jose now grows, with little enterprise on her part, into the largest settlement of the north. Around her swirls continual civil strife through which her factions steer her on an ambidextrous course. She becomes a pleasure center for the ranchos that spring up about her. Her siesta dreams and night-long fandangoes are more frequently broken now by bolder and bloodier Indian raids, led by Mission-trained renegades. Then up into saddles and away to the Tulares for reprisals and recovery of property. A dozen more foreigners arrive to win her daughters and make fortunes. Sailor boys these, but trappers begin to straggle in from the east, the vanguard of the overland deluge soon to come.

Revolutionary liberalism had flamed up again in Mexico with news in 1821 that Ferdinand VII had been forced to adhere to the liberal constitution of 1812. California, to preserve the little of order she had, inclined to established loyalties, particularly her officials and ecclesiastics, though San Joseans presumably flocked to watch the performances of Maldonado and his company of strolling actors or rope-walkers (Maromeros) from Mexico when they exhibited here that year. Actually secret revolutionary agents, this band met with little success on their tour, though the best efforts of Governor Sola and the Mission fathers got no sure evidence against them.

MEXICO TAKES OVER

Reaction ascendant, Mexico sent that jovial bon-vivant, Canon Augustine Fernandez de San Vincente of Durango cathedral as commissioner to adjust California's problems. Up the coast he came, rosy-cheeked and gaily-dressed, tumbling off his horse and leaving a wake of unpaid gambling debts, though Californians, expert riders and gamblers

that they were, criticized him for neither, for besides his imperial standing he was the highest church dignitary who had ever visited the province. He scandalized austere Mission fathers, notably the saintly Catala, who asked him to quit Santa Clara, but he endeared himself to a faction in San Jose (which he visited October 14 and 31, 1822) by settling an election difficulty attendant upon a change of municipal government from the comisionado system. Eleven citizens complained that the election of Alcalde Francisco Castro was illegal and he ordered a new election with a wave of pudgy hand.

Iturbide, having made Mexico temporarily safe for reaction, was crowned emperor July 21, 1822. The news did not reach California until next March when he was surrendering his uneasy crown. Nor did California hear of the 1824 federal constitution until the next year when (March 24) it formally became a part of the Mexican republic--a step its secular circles, at least, were quite ready to take since, cut off from Spain, the land had been swept by uneasy rumors: that it would be ceded to France in exchange for troops against the Spanish liberals; that Russia, now in complications with Spain, might seize it, not to mention the ever-present threat of England and the United States. San Jose's Ayuntamiento (council) took the oath (May 10) before the people assembled in the Plaza, and topped it off with three days of bull-fighting and other diversions.

San Jose's uneasy position between Indians of the east and foreigners from the sea was complicated now that she was the cross-roads of intrigue and faced the threat of pillaging armies. For when Mexico was not forgetful of her reluctant territory, she was worse, sending convict armies which further distracted what they were intended to defend, and ambitious Californians then headed movements of dissatisfaction.

PUEBLO'S DOUBLE COURSE

Not that San Jose languished. She steered through troubled waters with resiliency and guile. When the convict general, Joaquin Solis, headed the 1829 revolt of destitute, disaffected soldiery, Alcalde Archuleta of San Jose accepted him (November 25) in a letter adroitly vague, and gave him \$200 of Pueblo revenues to hasten him and his tatterdemalions on their way north. On his return (December 6), the Pueblo helped him with another \$100 in tithes to speed him south. Then (January 20), on his defeat in the south, the Pueblo sent 45 men to reinforce Monterey foreigners to disperse the remnants of his looters.

Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Victoria was named (1830) to succeed Jose Marie Echeandia as gefe politico (governor) of Alta California. The latter, to force Victoria's hand, decreed mission secularization (January 8, 1831), but Victoria neglected on various pretexts to convoke the diputacion (legislative body) to launch the scheme. Alcalde Mariano Duarte led San Jose's Ayuntamiento, backing Monterey's civic officials, in urging the convocation, until Victoria not only warned the municipal authorities not to meddle in matters which did not concern them but reported to the Mexican minister of state (September 21, 1831) that he had suspended the diputacion as illegally elected and recommended the abolishment of all elective ayuntamientos and the restoration of military rule. He represented that few if any persons were fit to be alcaldes and that the office was sought mainly for purposes of personal gain or revenge.

ALCALDE DUARTE'S TROUBLES

Duarte and the anti-clerical element in San Jose persisted in the demands, so the Governor decided to "get" Duarte, aided by the faction against him within the Pueblo. A case was concocted with allegations that he had irregularly appointed regidores and had taken municipal funds for teaching the Pueblo school after agreeing to teach it for nothing. Realizing these charges were not enough to dispose of him on the essential matter, a trap was set for him. He was taken in irons to Monterey and tried by a military court. Though his counsel, Lieutenant Ibarra, devoted his argument principally to showing his client an ignoramus, the schoolmaster, alcalde was found guilty only of the political charge. The Asesor in Mexico, reviewing the findings, gave the opinion that Duarte was guilty of everything but the political charge; that that was not criminal and that for the rest the military court had no jurisdiction anyway. But the governor had other concerns than to place the case before the Mexican supreme court as directed. A revolt was started against him because of his arbitrary acts, among them the Duarte persecution. Severely wounded by the revolutionists, he retired to Mexico and California's settlements signed the San Diego plan, Leandro Flores signing for San Jose. But the next year finds San Jose assisting Zamorano, Victoria's friend, in the controversy with Echeandia who had resumed the provisional governorship.

General Jose Figueroa, appointed governor, somewhat reluctantly carried out Echeandia's secularization plan on orders of the Mexican congress. Echeandia's decree had placed Missions Santa Clara and San Jose under San Jose's Ayuntamiento--hence greedy interest here--but Figueroa's (dated August 9, 1834) placed the two missions under one parish and the Pueblo San Jose with the Solano and San Rafael missions in another. Missions Santa Clara and San Jose were among the last secularized two years later, but the profound change cannot be detailed here.

Among Governor Figueroa's acts as relating to San Jose was his order (February 1833) prohibiting the cutting of trees along The Alameda.

ALVARADO'S REVOLT OF 1836

Californians believed their land should be a sovereign state and not a dependent Mexican territory. To promote federalism and to act against Mexican insults, Juan Bautista Alvarado started a revolt in 1836, rallying settlers, native and foreign, against the rule of Governor Nicolas Gutierrez.

At San Jose, Alvarado conferred with Jose Castro, Antonio Buelna, and Jose Antonio Noriega. Finding many citizens here eager for active operations, they issued the inevitable pronunciamiento and started for Monterey. Buelna commanded the San Jose division, which was joined by other guerilla troops, notably the rifle company of Isaac Graham from San Juan.

Using Gideon strategy, they approached Monterey at night, divided forces, kindled encircling fires and sounded trumpets and drums to pretend their force was large. The siege of the capital lasted two days and Gutierrez surrendered November 4, 1836. Alvarado became revolutionary governor December 7, Jose Castro serving in the inter-regnum. Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, who had watched events with cautious neutrality from Sonoma, now joined the movement and became military chief.

Alvarado, Castro, Vallejo--a notable triumvirate of mutually suspicious school-day friends now in their early thirties--were to figure in California history for many years to come. They had many ties with San Jose. Castro, who had already served as acting governor (January 1833-September 29, 1835), was grandson of Macario Castro and son of Corporal Jose Tiburcio Castro, both early officials of San Jose. Vallejo, the other distinguished soldier of the time, was son of that "sargento distinguido", Ignacio Vallejo, who had so long and successfully administered the Pueblo's earliest development. The son was to live to take the first American capital from San Jose with empty promises.

PUEBLO OPPOSES ALVARADO

San Jose was rechristened Pueblo San Jose de Alvarado and San Juan was honored with the name of Castro for their outstanding parts in the Revolution. They took the lead in consolidating the new government by sending recruits to be trained by Vallejo at Sonoma to restore presidial strength. Two companies, each of 44 men, rank and file, were recruited here by Alferez Prado Mesa. They were commanded by Captains Salvio Pacheco and Jose M. Alviso, Sr., and Lieutenants A. M. Pico, Guillermo Castro, Agustin Bernal and Ignacio Martinez. The force disbanded in 1840.

Hardly a month passed before Pueblo factionalism and characteristic inconsistencies of the time caused San Jose to turn upon Alvarado. The south, disaffected because the capital had not been moved there, as Mexican governors had decreed, incited some of the counter-revolution and there were rumors that Mexico was taking steps. Lieutenant Pico was accused of stirring up revolt in San Jose and San Francisco and was sent to Sonoma to answer to General Vallejo, much to the disgust of San Jose's Alcalde who wished to deal with him himself. Alvarado complained bitterly of "disgraceful acts" of San Joseans, and when in July some of the very Montereyans who had assisted Alvarado turned on him and captured the fort there, San Joseans were suspected of complicity. Vallejo came to Santa Clara from where he arrested and examined several San Joseans. In November 1838 San Jose was again reported planning an outbreak to start on the 15th, with Pico and Pedro Chabolla as leaders. If this were the plan it was frustrated by exposure. Then, when Mexican dispatches the same month confirmed Alvarado and Vallejo to the offices they had seized, the Pueblo held a celebration.

San Jose's military companies were a problem for her Alcaldes, though Vallejo refused (1839) to tolerate civil punishment of their arrogance. However, when Captain Pacheco presumed next year to broadcast insults of his superior, the general dissolved the companies as centers of unrest.

2

FOREIGN ARRIVALS INCREASE

The increase of foreign settlers was adding another factor of confusion to the native civil strife. Though many newcomers were naturalized, they preserved old loyalties. Suspicion of their gathering numbers grew. Trappers began to appear out of the east. Jedediah Smith, first American overland, had trouble with authorities on his arrival here in August 1827. Two years later, Sylvester and James Ohio Pattie, father and son, toured the region, vaccinating as they went. Ewing Young and party visited San Jose and vicinity in 1830 and 1833, causing consternation. In 1833 Captain Joseph Walker and party were imprisoned here, then feted in Monterey.

Settlers, however, still came from the sea--William Wallis (1828), Captain John Burton (1830). When Henry Jubilee Bee arrived (1833), he found here also the following: Nicholas Dodera, an Italian store keeper; John Price, an American, whose store adjoined Dodera's on the Plaza; William ("Bill the Sawyer") Smith, George Ferguson, Thomas ("Pimiento") Pepper, William Welsh, an English sailor known as "Blind Tom", Charles Brown, Edward (Jorge Tomas) Allen, and two or three others. Other 1833 arrivals were William Gulnac, James Alexander Forbes, James William Weeks and John Mulligan. In 1834 came Thomas Bowen and William Daily, and in 1838, Henry Woods and Lawrence Carmichael. Peter Lassen came in 1840 and lived here two years before entering Sutter's employ and giving his name to a county and a peak.

THE ARREST OF THE FOREIGNERS

Word that Texas had raised the Lone Star Flag was well known in California when by 1840 distrust and hostility toward foreigners reached the climax of the much-debated "Arrest of Foreigners" in this region.

Alvarado has been much criticized on the score of ingratitude in ordering these arrests. Services of foreign riflemen had been the decisive factor in the success of his revolt only four years before. His order was doubtless ill-advised, yet much might be made of the troubles presuming foreigners had made for him with their schemes, particularly the Santa Cruz Mountain roisterer, Isaac Graham. The record is too confused to permit judgment or to tell positively what happened.

Pioneer accounts make it an outrage akin to the Black Hole of Calcutta. One by one the unsuspecting foreigners were told the Alcalde wanted to see them. As secretly they were taken and thrown into the Mission dungeon formerly used for refractory Indians. Fifty or sixty of them, so it is said, were crowded into a cell 20 feet square, the floor of which was stinking mud. For seven or eight days they are said to have had little food and to have saved their lives only by taking turns breathing beside the one small opening. They were taken, a few at a time, to Monterey for trial.

About 160 Americans and Britons were so seized. Those from San Jose are said to have been William Blirkin, George Ferguson, Thomas Thomas, William Langleys, Jonathan Mirayno, William Weeks, Jonathan Coppinger, William Hauts, Charles Brown, Thomas Tomlinson, Richard Westlake, James Pearce, Robert McCallister, Thomas Bowen, Elisha Perry, Nathan Daily, Robert Livermore, William Gulnac, John Marsh, Peter Storm, Job Dye, William Smith, Jonathan Warner and two Frenchmen.

After the trial all were released save 47 who were shipped to Mexico where, after review of their cases and strong diplomatic representations, they were released, awarded damages, and sent back to California at government expense.

3

THE INTERIOR EXPLORED

San Jose figured prominently in expeditions of the period and in Indian warfare. Many were in the expedition (1821) of Luis Arguello, later governor, that sought evidence of rumored foreign invasion far in the northern interior--the last and greatest Spanish land expedition in northern California. Crossing Carquinez Straits (October 18), the party traversed Solano, Yolo, Glenn, and Tehama counties, the lower end of Trinity county, and then turned south, presumably along Eel River, down through Mendocino County, along the Russian River, and returned to San Francisco (November 15).

It made wide and difficult explorations, as recorded by Father Blas Ordaz, chaplain and diarist, found no foreigners to expel, so had little use for services of John Gilroy, who accompanied the expedition as English interpreter.

Several notable Indian chiefs, mostly mission-trained renegades, were leading attacks more bold and bloodthirsty. Of such was the Indian baptized Pomponio, whose ex-neophyte band was the terror of the trail from Monterey to Sonoma in 1823. They killed a woodchopper in the Santa Cruz Mountains and burned him on his own woodpile. Pomponio's depredations ended with his execution by a firing squad at Monterey February 6, 1824.

Alferez Sanchez (November 1826) headed a campaign against the Cosumnes for outrages against Mission San Jose from which many neophytes fled next year. Two men were killed by Indians near San Jose (October 1828.)

CAMPAIGNS AGAINST ESTANISLAO

Early 1828 saw the notable Estanislao start his bloody path across local annals. He was an intelligent rascal, educated at Mission San Jose where at one time he had been Alcalde. At the head of many ex-neophytes and San Joaquin gentiles, with his chief associate, Cipriano, his well-directed hostilities caused the alarmed padres of the missions here to ask (November) for reprisals. Sanchez, with 40 men and a swivel gun, started from San Francisco and at San Jose (May 7) increased the force with San Jose vecinos and Indian auxiliaries. Stung by Estanislao's taunts and onslaughts, the force moved quickly into the San Joaquin.

Estanislao and his band were found entrenched in a thick wood on the river Laquisimes (probably Stanislaus) where they greeted the white men with a "cloud of arrows". The fight raged all day. The swivel-gun proved damaged and useless. Sanchez at sunset withdrew a short distance. The next morning he divided his force into six parties of six men each, one guarding the camp, two the flanks to prevent escape of the foe, while the other three under Corporals Pina, Berryessa and Soto marched to the edge of the wood. Another day's battle ensued. Two of Pina's men, rashly entering the wood, were killed. With two killed and eight wounded, their ammunition expended, and the men exhausted by excessively hot weather, Sanchez abandoned the siege. At San Jose (May 10) he wrote his report, praising his troops for gallantry, especially Corporal Soto and Privates Manuel Pena and Lorenzo Pacheco, who had died.

VALLEJO'S EXPEDITION OF 1829

A new force of 107 armed men immediately gathered under Alferez Mariano G. Vallejo, who had recently distinguished himself as an Indian fighter in the Tulares where with 35 men he had slain 48 Indians and suffered no casualties. Crossing the San Joaquin by rafts (May 29), this force also met a cloud of arrows when it reached the former battlefield. Vallejo set the woods afire and stationed his troops and a three-pounder on the opposite bank, killing some Indians as they emerged. At 5 p.m., Sanchez, second in command, took 25 men and fought two hours in the burning woods, retiring at dusk with three wounded.

Next morning at 9 o'clock, Vallejo with 37 men entered the wood and found that Estanislao had fled in the night. They inspected his skillful system of trenches, protected by barricades of trees and brush, found much blood and the bodies of the two soldiers killed on the previous expedition, then started in pursuit. The morning after they surrounded the Indians in a thicket near their rancheria. The Indians said they

would rather die than surrender, so late in the afternoon the attack resumed, the soldiers cutting through the chaparral with axes to bring up the field piece. The Indians retired slowly to a new trench system, wounding eight of the advancing soldiers. When the cannon reached effective range its ammunition gave out and the heat of the burning thicket forced the attackers to retreat. During the night the Indians tried to escape one by one. Many were killed and the next morning there was nothing in the thicket but dead bodies and two women. Prisoners were brutally put to death. That noon (June 1) provisions gave out and Vallejo and his force returned to San Jose (June 4).

Estanislao escaped and delivered himself to Father Duran of Mission San Jose, who concealed him for a while then secured a pardon for him from Governor Echeandia. San Jose's Ayuntamiento (September 10, 1836) protested to the Governor that Estanislao and another Indian brigand, Mateo, were not delivered by the padres to Pueblo authorities for civil trial.

FATHER DURAN'S "PEACE SHIP" PLAN

As Indian troubles continued, Father Duran proposed (1830) that a great paseo maritimo be assembled in which San Jose settlers should join, to cruise the interior rivers and inspire respect among the gentiles by peaceable methods. The suggestion went unheeded.

Ayuntamiento funds were ordered used (March 1833) to buy powder and lead and in November Regidor Sebastian Peralta, heading a small force of San Jose vecinos, killed 22 Moquelumnes at a battlefield in the interior named Calaveras from the bodies left on the field.

With unspeakable cruelties on both sides, the warfare grew in frequency and seriousness, keeping this area in a state of chronic disquiet. Because of the dangers, the Alcalde forbade any citizens to pursue horse thieves except in the company of troops. The Indians were being encouraged by Mexican vagabonds and foreign trappers in the interior. Renegade neophytes often continued to live about the declining missions here while secretly aiding allies in the interior. From 1836 to 1840 one or more expeditions went out from here every year.

YOSCOLO'S BLOODY EXPLOITS

Next of the noted Indian leaders was Yoscolo, an ex-neophyte of Santa Clara, aided by his brother, Julian. He headed a revolt at Santa Clara. Yoscolo then went to the Mariposa region and joined forces with Estanislao.

Murders and burnings, as well as thefts, marked nearly every month of 1838, an ill-starred year in which an earthquake in June did damage and a settler was found dead of hunger in the mountains. Moquelumne horsethieves struck in the spring under the chiefs Sinato, Nilo, and Crispo. Yoscolo and Drogo incited outrages about this valley in July, in which month for the second time in a year, ranchos in the southern part of the valley were sacked, buildings burned, and a white man killed.

Yoscolo struck again at Santa Clara (July 1839), attacking the neophyte guards of the wheat fields, killing one. He was pursued into the Santa Cruz Mountains and there after a hard battle was captured. His head was stuck on a pole in front of Mission Santa Clara as a warning.

SETTLERS' FORCES DEFEATED

Thefts increased in 1839 and San Jose's Alcalde (February 24) notified the Governor that he had given instructions to exterminate all male thieves over 10 years of age and to capture all women and children. Captains Buelna and Estrada in June led a force of 80 as far as Kings River against the thieves. Estrada was forced home by insubordination in his ranks but returned with 77 prisoners, mostly women and children. Alferez Prado Mesa, going in a different direction, killed a few Indians at this time, but in December, on another expedition on the Rio de Estanislao, was surprised by the foe, had three volunteer citizens in his force killed, was wounded himself as were six of his men, and lost many of his weapons. One of the wounded, Desiderio Briones, was abandoned in the flight but not captured for he was found seven days later by a party under Francisco Palomares.

This disaster caused much alarm. The Indians became bolder than ever. Early 1840 saw successful warfare waged against them in several directions. On July 4, 1840, a regular patrol was established between San Jose and San Juan to protect the isolated ranchos. Every owner of two horses was required to furnish one as needed.

Depredations continued unabated during the year. On May 19 a force of 25 soldiers and 100 Indians took the trail from San Jose. Another force of San Jose citizens under Captain Buelna unsuccessfully raided between the rivers from August 4 to 15. A San Jose expedition in November killed four notorious horse-thieves. That month San Jose's auxiliary force was disbanded and one of paid Indians substituted.

The policy of Johann A. Sutter at New Helvetia, of alliance with strongest bands of neighboring Indians and of protecting Indian horse-thieves who respected his animals, tended to make them bolder and brought frequent complaints from San Jose's officials. On the other hand, Sutter with justice aided his Indian allies (September 1840) when a body of 15 Mission San Jose neophytes arrived on the Sacramento to visit relatives and to trade among the Ochecomes. They bore a pass from their padre but so far forgot themselves as to attack a Yalesumne rancheria and carry off its women after killing seven men. Sutter aided in capturing and executing them.

4

SAN JOSE GROWS STEADILY

Neither alarms from the sea, internal political dissention, nor Indian terrors halted the steady growth of San Jose, in population if not in enterprise. The position is more remarkable since other settlements, including San Francisco and Monterey, declined, as did surrounding missions under secularization.

Containing from 80 to 100 adobes, San Jose was about twice the size of Monterey, the capital. From 1821 to 1830 it grew from 240 to 540 and in the next decade to 750 inhabitants, the annual padrons would indicate. Some of the padrons show a population as high as 939, but these apparently included ranchos in the jurisdiction and in some cases Indians vagrant from secularized Mission. A San Jose padron of 1831 showed 524 inhabitants--166 men, 145 women, 103 boys and 110 girls.

The visiting Russian captain, Kotzebue praised the Pueblo in 1824, while the Englishman, Captain Frederick William Beechey, commander of the "H.M.S. Blossom", whose men visited it in 1826, had nothing to say in its favor. Auguste Duhaut-Cilly, commander of the French ship "Le Heros", visiting in July 1827, described it as a town of about 80 houses and not prosperous. Alfred Robinson in 1830 said it had a church, courthouse, jail, grist-mill and about 100 houses.

SAN JOSE'S FRONTIER MANNERS

Says Jose Arnaz, of San Jose: "Its inhabitants, perhaps because their origin was from a lower social stratum, or because the place was more accessible to the rough hunters and trappers of the plains, were in a more backward social state than those of other points on the coast. This was noticeable in their manners, especially in their fiestas and diversions. The merry-making then sometimes took on the boisterous quality of the frontier camp; men would ride their horses up the steps of dancing pavilions, and make them curvet on the floor. Women threw their rich embroidered China shawls, valued at 200 or 300 pesos each, under the feet of the dancers to serve as a carpet.

"The better families kept aloof from such wild affairs, however, and small home dances were given among exclusive circles, usually at the houses of Don Antonio Sunol, Don Antonio Maria Pico, and Senor Bernal."

Continuous three-day balls at the time of nuptials were common, where the supply of wine, aguardiente and comestibles of all kinds was unlimited. In 1837 a fandango required the previous permission of San Jose's alcalde and owners and occupants of the house were held responsible for disorders, jointly with the authors of the ball.

Only the governor's house at Monterey had tables and wooden chairs and wooden floors, it is said. Such little timbering as there was in the adobes was axe-hewn, for there was not a saw in California. Plates were rare. So was money. There was no merchandise to sell and not till the foreigners began coming in were there stores. There were no hotels, but every home was open to the traveler.

Attributing it to influence of the foreigners, many observers report a marked decline in morals here and elsewhere in the state, though it is quite as likely that the general unsettlement of the period had its effect.

Pio Pico, later to move to Los Angeles and be last Mexican governor of California, opened San Jose's first dram shop in 1821. This hut of hides stood on the Pico home-stand, now the southeast corner of Market and San Fernando Streets. Pico introduced the use of ox-horn drinking cups, with false wooden bottoms. Gambling flourished and the records of 1839 show Jose J. Castro in the toil for killing Anastasio Cortes in a gambling quarrel. Horse-racing was common, as were races between families in their ox-drawn wagons to and from church on Sundays. Many oxen had been trained to gallop like horses without the goad. Stakes were money, stock or balls. In 1834 Governor Figueroa prohibited the running of stray horses at San Jose, Monterey, and San Francisco. Running and coursing of bulls, lassoing, bull-and-bear fights, fiestas, bull-fights were all indulged in on the slightest celebrative excuse. All men were skillful riders. A test of skill was to pull the head from a live rooster buried in the ground, while riding by it at the gallop. One San Jose horseman had a wager broadcast throughout the state that he could deliver at the gallop a tray bearing full wine glasses, without spilling a drop.

FOREIGN TRADE DEVELOPS

Trade with foreigners became a recognized fact after 1820 as more of their vessels and fewer Mexican appeared on the coast. San Joseans began to dispute the Mission monopoly to trade with presidios, American whalers and Russian fur-traders. This trade was via The Embarcadero (southeast of present Alviso) in large scow-like boats, manned by Indians and capable of carrying 1000 hides up the bay to San Francisco, according to Dana ("Three Years Before the Mast.")

With the opening of the Mexican period the Pueblo had about 3000 cattle and 1200 horses. Sheep had practically vanished. The profound disturbances of the times, growing social laxity and lack of enterprise which are frequently complained of, together with three notable droughts of 1820-21, 1828-30, and 1840-41. make this San Jose's least inspiring economic period. In 1822, though the governor chided San Joseans for squandering in vice the abundance of former years, he cut a third from levies on tallow obtained from cattle and deer and arranged a market for it with the Lima traders, Hartnell & Co., of San Francisco. San Jose sold about \$2400 in produce to the American ship "Sachem" in 1824. Because of the scarcity of 1827 San Jose offered to pay its grain-tithes in money at \$2 per fanega. In 1831 the crops amounted to 1657 fanegas of wheat, 1560 of corn, 191 of beans. Of stock it had 4443 cattle, 2386 horses and 134 mules. A saddle horse or mule sold on the average for \$10, an ox or cow for \$5, and a sheep for \$2. Grain sold for about \$3 a fanega. Little money changed hands, for hides, worth \$2, were "California bank notes" in trade for the manufactures and luxuries which the vessels brought. By 1840, Douglas in his Journal estimates exports in hides, tallow, and grain from San Jose at \$80,000.

Proud of little more than their horsemanship that was vital in this cattle-raising, Indian-hunting day, San Joseans limited their agricultural efforts to about two weeks a year--one at sowing and the other at reaping--and after secularization there was more Indian labor for this. The Indians drove ox-drawn plows, crude crooked pieces of timber that scratched the soil to a depth of three or four inches. It was the custom to save the trouble of replanting by cutting the wheat so high that there was enough seed left to sow itself. Sometimes a third crop could be raised this way when droughts did not intervene.

PUEBLO'S CHARACTER CHANGES

Instead of a settlement devoted wholly to agriculture, San Jose was becoming a pleasure and residential center for proprietors and employes of the increasing surrounding ranchos, where farming and stock-raising now chiefly centered. San Jose had outstripped the missions before, but these, until secularization struck, had become the chief centers of industry, weaving coarse woolen cloth, making soap, and tanning leather. San Jose was becoming a shopping center as the earliest foreign settlers opened stores. The first mentioned land sale in the Pueblo occurs in 1828 when Garcia ("Hechos", MS., 22) says he paid \$100 and a pot of soap for a 150 x 300 foot lot.

Of building, records show the Governor (May 1822) ordering the Pueblo to devote proceeds from the remitted tallow tax to construction of a prison and a casa real and in 1833 the jail and guardhouse are ordered repaired forthwith. Padre Moreno (June 1835) informed Governor Figueroa that he was building a Pueblo church with citizens' contributions, the first rough chapel having been wrecked in the 1818 earthquake. The governor permitted the citizens to use their tithes for this purpose, and sent a personal gift of \$30. Vallejo gave the same permission in 1838 and \$2050 was received and expended next year. In 1840 Governor Alvarado renewed the concession and in July the work was still going on.

A POET SCHOOL-MASTER

Records of the Pueblo school continue with the services of Joaquin Buelna as teacher from January 1821 to June 1822. He was a man of strange humors and of considerable practical, if not artistic, abilities as California's first poet. Long military overseer of troublesome Branciforte, he had aroused great enmity of the unruly settlers

there. The night that Bouchard burned and looted Monterey in 1818 the settlers pillaged Santa Cruz Mission under cover of the excitement. Flushed with lawlessness they decided to make a night of it and run their comisionado out of town. Buelna heard of it, but instead of fleeing, sat down and wrote some verses:

"Que lenguas, que matadores
Los que viven sin gobierno;
Que es menester otro infierno
Para Los Murmuradores!"

(How loud-mouthed, how murderous, are those who live without restraint;
another hell is needed for such malcontents.)

He was ready with a copy for each of the rioters when they arrived. Illiterate and superstitious, they gave one look at the verses, thought them some bad and devilish spell, and were so frightened that they not only scattered but the next day came in penitential procession to restore all the stolen church property and to beg the amused padre to intercede with Buelna for them.

In the same way later Buelna dispersed some young gallants who were flirting with his wife, the fair Dona Guadalupe. History does not record the words of the verses he handed each of them, but they were sufficient to cause the young blades to slip away from his house one by one with hanging heads. They did not return.

This mighty penman of an unlettered day was succeeded at the school here by the one-legged soldier, Labastida (July 1822). He was followed (April 1823) by Jose Antonio Romero at a salary of \$15 a month. Antonio Buelna, Joaquin's brother, returned to 1829 to teach at the same salary. Alcalde Duarte, before mentioned, followed him, after which there was no school here for some years. Jose Zenon Fernandez was the teacher in February 1836 and A. A. de Miera y Norena from April 1840 to December 1841. He was succeeded by a 64-year-old artilleryman, Jose Pena. Duarte was then school-master again, teaching San Jose's first school for both sexes in 1844 at an annual salary of \$480.

POLITICAL IMPORTANCE INCREASES

Changes in the form of Pueblo government increased San Jose's political importance and jurisdiction. The office of Governor's overseer or Comisionado was abolished (October 22, 1822) and Sergeant Peralta turned his records over to the Alcalde, and the "Muy Ilustre" Ayuntamiento was established. While San Jose had always had an Ayuntamiento composed of an Alcalde and two Regidores, a Sindico or counsellor and a Secretary was added to this body. At the same time its jurisdiction was enlarged to include Villa Branciforte (1822-28). In 1826 the Pueblo passed from the military jurisdiction of Monterey to that of San Francisco. Jurisdiction of the Ayuntamiento after 1834 extended from the ranchos of San Leandro and Las Pulgas on each side of the bay to the north to Laguna Seca on the south, excluding these ranchos, and from the summit of the Santa Cruz Mountains to the Tulares.

The residents of the Contra Costa ranchos petitioned the Governor (January 1836) to be placed under San Jose's jurisdiction, complaining of the difficulties in reaching San Francisco. The latter town was piqued at the request and it is not clear that it was granted before 1839 when (June 15) the Ayuntamiento dissolved itself under orders of the Mexican Congress and the government of the Juzgado, under a juez de paz instead of alcalde, supplanted it.

Alvarado had divided the territory into districts and cantons (partidos), headed respectively by prefects and sub-prefects. Three months before its dissolution, the Ayuntamiento petitioned Alvarado that San Jose be made Cabecera of the Partido instead of San Francisco. Action was postponed until September when San Jose was declared temporary Cabecera though no sub-prefect was appointed until 1841.

The jurisdiction of the Juzgado from 1839 included that of the Ayuntamiento from 1834 and also, in a sense, the Contra Costa ranchos up to Carquinez Strait, since the juez of that district was auxiliary to him of San Jose and not to San Francisco.

Alcaldes were Augustin Narvaez, 1821; Francisco Castro, 1822; Juan Alvarez, October 1822 through 1823; Ignacio Pacheco, 1824, and Joaquin Higuera, 1825. There is no record for 1826, but in this year Antonio Sunol was named San Jose's first postmaster and postal revenues here that year totaled \$9. Alcaldes thereafter were: Mariano Castro, 1827 and 1830; Salvio Pacheco, 1828 and 1833; Florentino Archuleta, 1829; Mariano Duarte, 1831; Ignacio Ceballos, 1832; Pedro Chabolla, 1834; Antonio Maria Pico, 1835; Jose Maria Alviso, 1836; Juan Alvires, 1837; Dolores Pacheco in 1838, and Jose Noreiga, 1839.

With dissolution of the Ayuntamiento, Dolores Pacheco became first Juez de Paz, with A. M. Pico and Felix Buelna first and second Alcaldes.

Pueblo receipts and expenditures varied from \$294 and \$213 respectively in 1828 to \$371 and \$333 in 1839. Pueblo funds were chiefly derived from a brandy tax.

SPREAD OF THE RANCHOS

Spread of ranchos over the valley developed from acts of 1824 and 1828 by the Mexican Congress, permitting the Governor to grant vacant public lands in tracts not larger than 11 square leagues to any one applicant. Foreigners, with some restrictions, might receive these grants as well as citizens, though in 1828 William Willis applied to the Governor for a grant and was refused. He then secured it from the San Francisco comandante, whereupon the Governor fined Willis \$50 and declared the grant invalid.

Settlers could still work Pueblo lands for themselves as long as they did not neglect such holdings. The Alcalde was ordered (August 1833) to bestow lands del fondo on the most industrious, and while not taking lands from owners, he must see that they cultivated them. The Pueblo became alarmed (1837) at claims of persons holding lands within its territory and (December 21) nine citizens--Manuel Pinto, Jose Maria Flores, Leandro Rochon, Luis Chabolla, Jose Antonio Sepulveda, Domingo Mesa, Jose Hernandez, Anastasio Alviso and Jose Romero--petitioned that no grants be made until the Pueblo ejidos (commons) were definitely bounded. Governor Alvarado (December 24) authorized by Ayuntamiento to appoint a commission and make a map. This was done by Commissioners Guillelmo Castro, William Gulnac, and Salvio Pacheco next March and the report and map sent the governor. There is no record of confirmation, but the boundaries set were the basis later for the United States land survey here.

The bulk of the grants came in the thirties. In 1833 these were Canada del Corte de Madera to D. Peralto and M. Martinez; one-league La Polka to Isabel Ortega, later confirmed to B. D. Murphy; one-league San Ysidro to Quintin Ortega, and Yerba Buena or Socayre to Antonio Chabolla. In 1834 the grants were four-league Laguna Seca to Juan Alvires; six-league San Francisco de Las Llagas to Carlos Castro, later confirmed to the Murphys; and one-league Santa Teresa to Joaquin Bernal. The 1835 grants were one-league Santa Teresa to Joaquin Bernal. The 1835 grants were one-league Juristac to A. and F. German; one-league Milpitas to Jose Ma. Alviso; two league Ojo de Agua de la

Coche to Juan M. Hernandez, later confirmed to B. D. Murphy; one-league Pala to I. Higuera, later confirmed to E. White and others; and Solis to Mariano Castro. In 1836, and probably earlier, four-league Las Pulgas was granted to Luis Arguello. In 1838 Rincon de los Esteros was granted to Ignacio Alviso. The grants of 1839 included two-league Agua Caliente, ow in Alameda county, to Fulgencio Higuera; two-league Canada de San Felipe y Las Animas to Thomas Bowen; San Antonio to Juan Prado Mesa, for which there were many later claimants; San Francisquito to Antonio Buelna, and seven-league Santa Ana y Quien Sabe to Manuel Larios and J. M. Anzar. The grants of 1840 later confirmed were one-league Purisima Concepcion to Jose Gorgonio and others, confirmed to Juana Briones, and 1½-league La Rinconada de Los Gatos to Sebastian Peralta and Jose Hernandez.

V.--THE FOREIGNERS TAKE A HAND (1840-45)

"We crossed over one of the tortuous branches of the Rio Guadalupe... and had a view of the Pueblo. It seemed as if this were a gala-day, and as if everyone were abroad celebrating it on the green banks of this river.... It turned out to be the general washing-day of the village; and the long lines, trees, bushes, etc., were all hung with the many-colored garments, which with the crowds of men, women and children, and some cattle, seen moving to and fro, or gathered in small groups, gave the whole quite a pleasing effect....

"We rode in....up to his (the Alcalde's) house, a very pretty two-storied edifice, of a light cream color, in the center of the main street, and directly opposite the new church they are erecting....

"He said that he administered justice, inflicted punishment, and had the ability to make the inhabitants happy, as he thought they should be. On my asking by what laws he administered justice, his answer was,--by what he thought right. He had very little trouble, except guarding against the attacks of the Indians and preventing them from stealing horses, of which he had great fears....

"He entertained us with wine and beer of his own making, and showed us the copy-books of his children....which he looked upon as a wonderful advancement in the education of the country. Some half-dozen books were all they owned in the Pueblo; but to make up for this deficiency, the Alcalde told me they were all very happy, and that there were but few quarrels, for those in which stabs were inflicted did not occur oftener than once a fortnight.

"We took our departure a short time before sunset amidst the gathering in of the villagers, with their goods and chattels, to a place of safety. ...

---Captain Charles Wilkes, U.S.N.
(October 31, 1851)

1

Mexico tired of the many complaints arising from the jealousies existing between Governor Alvarado and General Vallejo; nor had she forgotten the revolutionary means by which they had forced themselves to power. So General Manuel Micheltoreno arrived unexpectedly (December 1842) with appointment as California's civil and military ruler, and with an army of 300 convicts to back it up. Alvarado and Vallejo made common cause against him, behind them an aroused California which considered the convict army a crowning insult.

Not even the shadow of coming events--the growing tide of foreigners; the premature raising of the American flag at Monterey by Commodore Thomas Ap Catesby Jones (October 19, 1842)--could bridge the widening breach between Mexico and California.

Hostility for the "gringos" grew. Americans at Santa Cruz raised the flag under the spell of Jones' incitation. James Weeks, later San Jose Alcalde, says Josiah Belden, San Jose's first Mayor, climbed the flagstaff and otherwise took a prominent part in the event. There was an effort to make an international affair of the murder of Alexander Campbell at San Jose (April 1841), though his murderer was executed at Monterey. Vallejo

announced (1843) that he had seized seditious documents here. Expulsion rumors caused more timid Americans (1843) to flee to Sutter's Fort for protection. Gulnac and Lassen left San Jose with their herds. Several less upright foreigners left unpaid debts and stole livestock in their exodus, Prefect Sunol complained. Weber, as a matter of caution, took up a grant on the American side of the San Joaquin and later left San Jose to found Stockton there.

Mexican dispatches (July 1844) reported Texas signing an annexation treaty with the United States. That meant war. Micheltorena ordered enrollment of all citizens between the ages of 15 and 60, including naturalized foreigners; the establishment of nine companies, one at San Jose with A. M. Pico as captain, and planned for a last stand at inland San Juan. But before these "defensores de la patria" were organized, the war cloud passed over.

SAN JOSE REVOLT CENTER

The scare did not unite the country. San Jose became the center of a revolt against Micheltorena and his cholos. Manuel Castro had no difficulty getting men; they flocked from all parts of northern California. Obtaining weapons and ammunition was harder, though San Francisco sent some military stores. Charles Weber and William Gulnac were asked to rally foreigners whose marksmanship was respected. Weber agreed, to protect his large stocks of merchandize from Micheltorena's approaching convicts. Jose Castro, summoned post-haste from hunting Indians in the Tulares, arrived to take command, seconded by Alvarado, while Vallejo again assumed a discreet role at Sonoma, advising Micheltorena that California's only ill-feeling was against the convict batallion.

Micheltorena marched north. The rebels moved to Santa Clara where (November 28, 1844) they numbered 220 men, including Weber's rifle company.

MICHELTORENA INVADES THE VALLEY

Micheltorena left Monterey (November 22) with 150 men and two or three pieces of artillery. Five days later he was encamped at the Laguna Seca Rancho of Juan Alvires, 12 miles southeast of San Jose. On the night of the 28th, favored by rain and darkness, the rebels marked swiftly down the valley, planning a surprise attack. Two companies of foreign riflemen of 40 to 60 men each were in the van, with Castro and Alvarado and 120 men behind. Within 200 yards of Micheltorena's camp, a gun was accidentally discharged and the rebels fled to a nearby wood, fearing the general's artillery. Morning found them encamped on the hills of Santa Teresa Rancho, a mile or two to the north.

Three days passed, each with its conference midway between the camps, each conference breaking up with much bombast and threats of immediate attack. Meanwhile the forces demonstrated in opera-bouffe marches and counter-marches to show their strength. Presence of foreign riflement turned the trick. Refused three months to disband his cholos, Micheltorena finally agreed to two months, granted amnesty, and on the night of December 1, 1844, the Treaty of Campo de Santa Teresa, or Rancho de Alvires, or Laguna Seca, was signed, and the general started for Monterey with his disgusted officers and thieving soldiers.

Alvires was the only loser. As host, he was ruined by Micheltorena's men. Next year his ranch was auctioned for his debts, to William Fisher, who amazed the valley by his bid of \$6000 for its 23,040 acres. "The man is crazy," John Gilroy said on hearing of it.

JOHANN SUTTER'S DUPLICITY

Meanwhile there followed broken promises and a tangle of cross-purposes so characteristic of the day. Sutter, forming a company at New Helvetia to repel American overland invasion, had, the previous October, stopped in San Jose on his way to Monterey to report to Micheltorena. Believing him a natural ally, San Jose foreigners had revealed their plans of revolt to him. Favor-seeking Sutter boasts in his diary of his duplicity, of drawing out the foreigners fully and of then carrying the tale to the Governor. He then returned to New Helvetia and raised a force of foreigners to support Micheltorena. Apparently he knew the Governor proposed to break his word, for the preparations continued after the Treaty of Laguna Seca.

Castro was desperate. Most of his pronunciados had returned to their homes, leaving him at San Jose with only 50 destitute, ill-armed men. Sutter's intention to strike was apparent, but it was hard to warm up the cause again until Micheltorena revealed his duplicity by an overt act. Weber, whose interest was to prevent battle and pillage in San Jose, rode north, alone, confident that he could show the foreigners they were ill-advised. That was just what Sutter did not want them to be told. Weber was arrested on his arrival as a plotter against the government and put in irons.

SUTTER INVADES SAN JOSE

On New Year's Day, 1845, Sutter set out with 220 men and a brass field piece, to attack Castro and Alvarado at San Jose. At Mission San Jose most of his men got out of hand. By the time they reached the alarmed Pueblo they found all its liquor shops closed and all the Californians under Captain Pico fled. A committee of San Jose's citizens, including J.A. Forbes, Antonio Sumol, and William Gulnac, met them and tried vainly to dissuade them from their course. They continued down the valley. A scouting party captured Manuel Castro near Gilroy's rancho, but being in turn captured, was forced to exchange hostages. Sutter joined Micheltorena on the Salinas about January 9. Their joint force was a motley band of 400 adventurers and convicts.

Micheltorena's intention to break his word was now apparent to all. Alvarado and Castro gathered 100 rebels in San Jose and vicinity, slipped around the Governor's force and headed toward Los Angeles, which, having long suffered from Micheltorena's convict force, welcomed them. Micheltorena gave leisurely chase.

THE BATTLE OF CAHUENGA

Foreigners faced foreigners in opposing rifle companies when the two armies met near Los Angeles on the Plains of San Fernando. Blood proved thicker than land-grants, or rather the rebels had learned a thing or two. While the bloodless battle raged in a series of opposing parades and maneuvers, the foreigners of both sides were gathered aside in the bottom of a dry arroyo. There they made a separate peace after Pio Pico, rebel governor, promised that all Micheltorena's land-grants and promises to them would be respected. Sutter, who had been promised a Santa Barbara principality if he secured a foreign army for Micheltorena, had not been told of the secret meeting. Now he arrived, looking for his men, but all his breathless eloquence was fruitless. The foreigners on both sides agreed to retire and let the Mexicans fight their own battles.

So ended the Battle of Cahuenga, the worst discomfort of which was a sand-storm. Micheltorena, shorn of his riflemen and facing a superior force of Californians, signed another treaty (February 22) by which he not only agreed to rid the territory of his

cholos, but to leave for Mexico with them. Castro became military head and Pico the civil head of the government, and this time saw to it that Micheltorena had no chance to break his word.

But California's internal troubles were not composed. Sectional rivalry, already old, flared up between the north and south. With Pico the Governor, Los Angeles became the capital. The Alvarado-Castro-Vallejo triumvirate did not like it. Vallejo advised President Bustamente of Mexico that Santa Clara was far more suitable and central.

SAN JOSE'S "CALL TO FOREIGNERS"

San Jose's foreigners now figured in a conclusion which if it came to nothing was significant in showing the trend of the timers. This was the "Call to Foreigners", issued here March 27, 1845, summoning an assembly here on July 4.

Bancroft is of the opinion that it had no more than its ostensible purpose, to prevent foreigners from taking opposing sides again in civil strife, though Weber, one of its leading spirits, declared in retrospect that it contemplated "a more systematic organization, the ultimate effects of which should, when they became sufficiently strong, result in wresting from Mexican rule that portion of California lying north and east of the San Joaquin River, and north and west of the bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun, and making it, like Texas, an independent state". The example of Texas was a wide topic of discussion throughout the territory, and there is the significance of the patriotic date set for the meeting to support Weber's possible self-glorification. Whatever the plan, nothing recorded came of it.

Signing the call was its writer, John Marsh, noted ranchero of the Mt. Diablo region, Charles Ma. Weber, William Guinac, Peter Daveson, John Burton, George W. Bellomy, James W. Weeks, John Daubenbiss, Thomas G. Bowen, Benj. Washburn, Daniel Milner, Peter Hegarty, George A. Ferguson, James Rock, Thomas Jones, Willard Buzzell, H. M. Pierce, John Hames, Wm. Knight, Daniel Fisher, George Fraezher, Tomas Cole, and Guillermo G. Chard--most of them residents of San Jose.

It was not the only augury here of the approaching struggle. Americans about the bay waxed indignant when (October 11, 1845) two Americans--Captain Elliott Libbey of the bark Tasso and Nathan Spear, a Yerba Buena merchant--were hacked with knives by a Mexican patrol in that city. The assailants were rushed to the San Jose jail to prevent violence and being of influential families, were protected by San Jose's Californians, despite angry demands of foreigners and their consulates for justice.

Possibility of a war with the United States grew stronger and officials found time amid their mutual jealousies to write many letters about putting California in a state to resist attacks. Castro appointed Weber (April 1845) a militia captain to aid in defense.

2

OVERLAND IMMIGRATION BEGINS

Overland immigration had definitely started. The first party of settlers, led by John Bartleson, arrived at Sutter's Fort and (November 6, 1841) half of them came to San Jose where Sub-Prefect Sumol put them under technical arrest until John Marsh and J. A. Forbes went bond for them. Of notable San Joseans, this party brought Josiah Belden, Charles Weber, Grove C. Cook.

Samuel J. Hensley, Julius Martin and wife, William J. Partin and others came with the Joseph B. Chiles party of 1843. George W. Bellomy, Vardamon Bennett and family, John Daubenbiss, James Coates, Alexander Copeland, Thomas J. Shadden and wife, and others came with the L. W. Hastings party via Oregon the same year. Other arrivals were Henry Pitts, Peter Springer, William Wiggins, James Rock and wife.

Notable in the parties of 1844 was the Murphy or Captain Elisha Stevens party, which brought the noted Martin Murphy, Sr., his wife and five sons and two daughters, Dr. John Townshend and wife, Moses Schallenberger, James Miller, Joseph Foster, the Hitchcock family, Thomas Hudson, Mrs. Annie Kell Columbet, Martin Corcoran and others. This was the first to cross the Sierras with wagons and the first to follow the Truckee-Bear River route later used by the railroad. Clemente Columbet came by sea this year.

Frank Lightson (ne Franz Lichtenstein) arrived with the McMahon-Clyman party from Oregon (July 1845). Other arrivals that year included J. Washburn, William O'Connor, W. C. Wilson, James Stokes, and Jacob R. Snyder.

It is to be noted that San Jose, with New Helvetia, was the chief goal of these earliest parties. While they brought some of the finest of the pioneers, there was also a frontier type arriving that in Indian incitements and squatting was to make California's conquest unnecessarily inconsiderate.

3

INDIAN TROUBLES

Indian troubles reached their zenith in 1843, when San Jose and other points complained that adventurers and Canadian trappers were encouraging horse-thieves. Again San Jose and the two neighboring missions were the objects of this plundering. Several San Jose expeditions set out (1841) but troubles got so bad that rancheros in this area complained (June 4) in a petition to Micheltorena that if nothing could be done to make life and property more secure they would be forced to abandon the ranchos for lack of employees willing to face the risks involved. They added that the expeditions were as thievish as their quarry, failing to return horses and saddles furnished by rancheros; that the "civilized thieves", when taken to jail, were released unpunished.

When the central government failed to act, prominent San Joseans often financed these expeditions themselves, Sunol in 1841 and Jose Castro in 1842. A plot by Mission San Jose Indians to capture some of this Pueblo's leading citizens, notably Castro, Sunol, Comandante Vallejo, and J. A. Estrada, was exposed (June 1842) and its ringleader, Zenon, was sentenced to four months in the chain gang after a trial marked by much buncombe and the usual clash between civil and military authority. The governor, who, in response to the rancheros' plea, had ordered (January 26, 1842) the presidial company to be reorganized and a detachment stationed at the southern ranchos in this valley with rancheros assisting in its support, was asked by San Joseans (December 8) for a permanent pueblo-supported military guard. A fortnight later an auxiliary company was ordered recruited by Angel Castro as comandante of the plaza. Later a list was called for of 20 young men "whose immorality and other qualities fit them to be soldiers without prejudice to their families". The Pueblo renewed its petition next June for a permanent force.

SCHEMES OF INDIAN CONTROL

Repeated outfitting of Indian expeditions proving too costly, Micheltorena devised a plan (1844) for a frontier presidio in the Tulares. San Jose and San Juan were to furnish citizen soldiers under Jose Castro and the padres to furnish Indian allies. Hardly had Castro launched the scheme when he was recalled to head the revolt against Micheltorena.

Secularization had largely destroyed Mission control of Indians, as well as drying up a well-milked source of revenue. With ex-neophytes out of hand and government coffers empty, Micheltoarena (March 29, 1843) restored the padres to temporal control of the missions. Unemancipated Indians of this area were ordered to report to the nearest mission. Missions Santa Clara and San Jose made every effort to salvage the spiritual and economic wreckage. Father Mercador of Santa Clara wrote a sharp letter (June) to Pueblo authorities because San Jose grog-shops sold liquor to Indians and bibulous San Joseans set a bad example. But resources and powers of the missions had been too far dissipated; the fathers had little success in securing restoration of livestock "loaned" to mission friends at the time of secularization. History had moved too far along new and confusing ways for any hope of return to an old system.

4

SAN JOSE'S GROWTH

San Jose, with the ranchos of its jurisdiction except those of the Contra Costa, grew in population from 750 to probably 900 gente de razon in the five crowded years. The 1841 padron shows a population of 936--214 men, including 13 foreigners, 248 women, and 473 children--including the Contra Costa residents but no Indians.

The Pueblo continued as Cabecera of the Partido, and Antonio Sunol, appointed sub-prefect July 31, 1841, served, despite his efforts to resign, until the prefecture was suppressed in January 1844. On its restoration (1845) San Francisco became Cabecera, much to the disgust of San Jose politicians who pointed out that Yerba Buena was "a place inhabited by Yankees". Jurisdiction of San Jose's sub-prefecture covered that of the former Juzgado and perhaps for a short time the San Francisco peninsula as well.

Under Sub-Prefect Sunol, municipal affairs of the Pueblo were administered by appointive justices of the peace, except in 1844 when, there being no sub-prefect, alcaldes again ruled. Justices were Dolores Pacheco and Tomas Pacheco, 1841; Antonio Buelna (who died in November) and Isidoro Guillen, 1842; Salvio Pacheco and Antonio M. Pico, 1843. Alcaldes of 1844 were Antonio M. Pico and Felix Buelna, and the justices of 1845 the same.

UNSETTLED SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The juez auxiliar of the Contra Costa continued subordinate to San Jose, a system which caused complaint in 1843: that Contra Costa citizens had to bring their claims, complaints and prisoners to San Jose; that progress was stifled in a scattered ranch population, in which many had no property while others had obtained land or water illegally, and all were exposed to Indian attacks; that foreign traders and hunters flouted the laws; that freed Indians were not compelled to settle and quit roving and thieving; that legal proceedings between citizens of different jurisdictions were complicated and oppressive; that the mail service was badly arranged and the boundaries of the San Jose district not properly fixed; that there was much conflict between civil and military authority, especially in Indian affairs.

Of social and religious records there is the threat of excommunication addressed (September 3, 1844) by Bishop Garcia Diego to the diocesans of San Jose, voicing his grief at the spectacle of Felipe Patron and Maria Natividad Higuera contracting matrimony without previous dispensations.

HUDSON'S BAY CO. ACTIVITY

The records are barren of specific agricultural enterprise, though apparently the troubled ranchos continued to produce considerable crops and livestock which were sold almost exclusively to foreign vessels.

"A country in many respects unrivalled by any other part of the globe," reported Chief Factor James Doublas of Hudson's Bay Company after his trade tour here from Fort Vancouver (January 23, 1841) to estimate the valley as a possible granary for the northern enterprise.

"If we intend to purchase wheat in great quantities," he added, "we should have a store erected at the Embarcadero of Santa Clara, where the farmers would bring their wheat as we bought it, and thus prevent delays in shipment. We should also have 400 bags of twilled sacking, holding exactly a fanega when tied, as the country people have no means of transporting grain from their farms to the store."

He appointed Forbes agent at San Jose and for several years the company's business was moderately prosperous here.

BUILDINGS AND MILLS ARE BUILT

In building enterprise, California's first frame house was erected here (1841) by Thomas Bowen and Pedro Fernandez for Manuel Frank on the road to Alviso. In December that year the Pueblo sought government funds, especially tithes, to complete the unfinished church. William Gulnac joined Weber (1842) in erecting a flour mill and (October 16, 1844) the governor granted Pierre Sainsevain a site and privilege for a flour mill of 75 fanegas daily capacity on the Guadalupe, with inalienable title to be forfeit if the mill did not work well. The same year Julius Martin was building a 20-bushel horsepower mill at San Ysidro (Old Gilroy) and a Frenchman was setting up a saw-mill in the Santa Cruz mountains. A record of November 1845 shows Gervasio Soto paying a fine of 1000 feet of boards for the Juzgado.

An order (January 1842) empowered the juez and sub-prefect to open lands in the Pueblo suburbs to honorable cultivators without title, neglect to result in loss of the privilege.

MORE RANCHOS GRANTED

Grants of private ranchos by the Governor in the valley continued. In 1841 these were the one-league Arroyo Pilarcitos to Candelario Miramontez; three-league Quito to Jose Z. Fernandez and J. Noriega; the Rincon de San Francisquito to Jose Pena, rejected later by the U. S. Land Commission; the half-league Rinconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito to Maria Antonio Mesa.

Grants of 1842 were Canada de los Capitancillos to Justo Larios, later the Guadalupe mines; the 3207-acre Pastoria de las Borregas to Francisco Estrada, later Martin Murphy's, also the two-league Refugio rancho, claimed by Mariano Castro; one-league San Vicente, to Jose de los Reyes Berryessa, and the three-league Uvas to Lorenzo Pineda, later B. D. Murphy's.

The two 11-league grants of 1843, Calzoncillos to Jose M. Castanares and the Potrero of Santa Clara to Jose M. Fuentes, were both later rejected.

One league of the "Mission Potrero was granted in 1844 to Forbes, later confirmed to Commodore R. F. Stockton. Other grants of the year were two-league San Juan Bautista to J. A. Narvaez; the half-league Coches to one Roberto, later confirmed to Antonio Sunol and others; the two league Corte de Madera to Maximo Martinez; the 3042-acre Posolomi and Pozio de las Animas to Lope Inigo, later confirmed to R. Walkinshaw, and now site of the Sunnyvale naval air station.

The 1845 grants, later confirmed, included half-league Ulistac to Marcelo Pico and Cristobal, confirmed to J. D. Hoppe; and lots to Narciso Bennett, Mary S. Bennett, and Barcella Bernal. Unconfirmed were grants of the Mission garden to J. B. Alvarado, and other lots and tracts to Francisco Garcia, Jose Noriega, and the Bennetts.

VI.--CONQUEST AND CONFUSION (1846-50)

"The Pueblo de San Jose is a village containing some 600 to 800 inhabitants....situated in....the Pueblo Valley....well watered by the Rio Santa Clara and Numerous arroyos and one of the most fertile and picturesque plains in California. For pastoral charms, fertility of soil, variety of productions, and delicious voluptuousness of climate and scenery, it cannot be surpassed. This Valley if properly cultivated, would alone produce breadstuffs enough to supply millions of population.

"The buildings of the Pueblo, with few exceptions, are constructed of adobes, and none of these have even the smallest pretensions to architectural taste or beauty. The church....near the center of town, exteriorly resembles a huge Dutch barn. The streets are irregular, every man having erected his house in a position most convenient to him. Aqueducts convey water from the Santa Clara river to all parts of the town. In the main plaza hundreds, perhaps thousands, of (ground) squirrels....have their residences....Emerging from their subterranean abodes, they skip and leap about over the plaza without the least concern, no one molesting them.

"The population of the place is composed chiefly of native Californian land-proprietors. Their ranchos are in the valley, but their residences and gardens are in the town....Apples, pears, peaches, figs, oranges and grapes, with other fruits which I do not now recollect, were growing and ripening (in Sunol's garden). The grape vines were bowed to the ground with the luxuriance and weight of the yield, and more delicious fruit I never tasted....

"During the evening I visited several public places, where I saw men and women engaged promiscuously at the game of monte....The games, however, while I was present were conducted with great propriety and decorum so far as the native Californians were concerned. The loud swearing and other turbulent demonstrations generally proceeded from the unsuccessful foreigners. I could not but observe the contrast between the two races in this respect. The one bore their losses with stoical composure and indifference. The other announced each unsuccessful bet with profane imprecations and maledictions. Excitement prompted the hazards of the former, avarice the latter.

---Edwin Bryant (September 19, 1846)
"What I Saw in California "

1

Brevet-Captain John Charles Fremont, 33 and impetuous, heading an American topographical expedition through Oregon and California in early 1846, came in a whaleboat down the bay to San Jose (January 22), seeking news of some of his party. Hearing his men were in the San Joaquin, he sent his scout, Kit Carson, to guide them to San Jose and, after visiting the newly opened Almaden mines, returned to San Francisco. Passing through here again two days later, he crossed the Santa Cruz Mountains to Monterey and secured verbal permission from Prefect Manuel Castro to provision his force and winter in California. He then returned over the mountains (February 5), camped at Fisher's Laguna Seca Rancho where his party of 62 was united. Then on the 25th he once more leisurely crossed the Santa Cruz Mountains through Los Gatos Gap (Wildcat Range) and headed inland up the Salinas Valley.

The alarmed authorities considered Fremont had exceeded his welcome by this move, especially when he insolently refused (February 20) to answer to a charge of horse-stealing lodged, probably as an aggravation, with the San Jose authorities by Sebastian Peralta. His reply to the order of General Jose Castro to quit the country was a verbal challenge. He then fortified himself behind logs atop the Gavilan peak, or Hawke's Peak, now named for him, about 30 miles east of Monterey, and there (March 6) raised the American flag.

AID OFFERED FREMONT

Castro acted quickly, and Fremont, with a glass, could see the general assembling about 200 men and two cannon at San Juan. Meanwhile from San Jose, Weber sent John Daubenbiss north for aid and William F. Swasey and Julius Martin to Fremont with assurances of support. The latter two were captured by Castro who broadcast a call for aid. Alcalde Pacheco of San Jose (March 15) assured Castro of the warlike, faithful spirit of this Pueblo, but there was no appreciable response before the alarm had passed, for Fremont abandoned his hill-top fort at night (March 10) and went into the San Joaquin by either the Pacheco or San Juan Pass.

The north-south struggle of the Californians continued despite this event. When Governor Pico recognized Herrera as Mexican president, Castro of the northern triumvirate immediately recognized Paredes, and his pronunciamiento (April 2) was endorsed by San Jose authorities. With headquarters at Santa Clara and San Juan, Castro tired with little success to unite the country behind him for an armed test with Pico. Meanwhile alarming, exaggerated reports were coming to him of the number of Americans having arrived overland.

THE BEAR FLAG EPISODE

By June 1846 it was apparent to all that a political change was imminent, with no aid to be expected from troubled Mexico. Every alternative had its adherents among the Californians, whether a protectorate under England or France, annexation by the United States, or a California "libre, soberana, y independiente", and in the month Sonoma Americans launched the Bear Flag revolt (June 14) under William B. Ide, whose son was boasting offensively at the time in San Jose of what was going to happen. Fremont, back from Oregon, was flirting with the movement sufficiently to get credit should it succeed, but not so much as to endanger his career should it fail.

Castro's position at Santa Clara was ticklish. From the south Governor Pico was advancing with an army to settle old scores. From the north came reports that the "Osos" were heading south. Castro took refuge in two pronunciamientos (June 17), calling inhabitants here to unite and promising peaceful foreigners no harm. At the same time he urged Pico to make common cause with him against the foreigners.

Captain Thomas Fallon of Santa Cruz, thereafter of San Jose, crossed the mountains with 22 foreigners to join the Bear Flag party, halting at night at Grove Cook's rancho, three miles south of San Jose. Fearing Castro's force of 200 at Santa Clara, he fell back to a strategic foothill encampment to await developments.

MURDER OF JOSE BERRYESSA

At sunset June 27 Castro set out from Santa Clara to punish the Sonoman insurgents. Marching around the bay to San Leandro Creek, he camped and sent Francisco and Ramon de Haro, 20-year-old twins, to make contact with his northern forces. With the youths went

their old uncle, Jose de los Reyes Berryessa, a San Jose ranchero, whose only aim was to visit his son, alcalde of Sonoma, imprisoned by "los Osos".

Fremont and his reconnoitering party were on the other bank, saw the rowboat approaching.

"Captain," said Kit Carson, "shall I take these men prisoners?"

"I have no room for prisoners," replied Fremont with a wave of his hand.

So Carson with two or three men advanced, dismounted as the three Californians stepped from their boat, and at a distance of about 50 yards, shot down the old man and his nephews without a challenge. This was represented later as retaliation for the killing ten days before of two Bear Flag men who had resisted capture of California scouts near Santa Rosa.

Castro, hearing nothing from his messenger, returned next day to Santa Clara, and, after a council of war, and taking Weber a prisoner with him, retired south, hoping to placate and join forces with Pico.

Meanwhile California heard that Mexico and the United States were at war. Commodore John Drake Sloat raised the American Flag at Monterey (July 7) and Captain John B. Montgomery raised it at San Francisco (July 9).

FALLON RAISES THE FLAG

Captain Fallon, waiting in the mountains, heard of Castro's retreat and marched into San Jose with 19 men. He seized the government on July 12 and raised the flag here July 14 on the staff in front of the Juzgado. When the juez, Dolores Pacheco, refused to serve under the new regime, James Stokes was appointed justice of the peace. An American, probably Stokes, had raised the flag here before Fallon's arrival, but it had been cut down and carried away at night by hostile natives.

It was a difficult time. Fallon reports the situation to Sloat the day American government was set up here (July 16): "There is a number of lawless characters in the vicinity of this place (principally foreigners) who have taken an active part with Gen. Castro in all underhand measures to annoy the Americans here before we had any protection from our government." Many a night the flagstaff halyards were cut. "Gringo" and "greaser" were often heard on curling lips.

2

EXCESSES OF THE FOREIGNERS

Lawless characters from mid-west frontiers had drifted in with honorable settlers. Their prey were propertied Californians like the Bernal, Alvisos, Sunols, and Berryessas, on isolated ranchos, who feared to assert their rights after observing the high-handed requisitions of Fremont and his men.

From this situation developed the demonstration of Francisco Sanchez and the so-called "Battle of the Mustard Stalks" north of Santa Clara, often over-decorated with heroics. This last anti-American uprising in the north was less a revolt against the new government than a gesture of desperation, to call attention to "lawless excesses committed under the filched authority of our flag."

Early in October 1846, Weber, returning from captivity, was made military commandant of the San Jose district, with John M. Murphy lieutenant and headquarters in an adobe back of Lightston's residence. San Jose's 30 volunteer soldiers left under Captain Thompson, joined other forces at San Juan, and took part in the somewhat bloody battle at Natividad, Monterey County (November 15). They then served under Fremont, Kearny, and Stockton in operations in the south. Weber scoured surrounding ranchos, gathering horses for the southern campaign, using Fremont's method of "purchase" with worthless scrip.

THE PUEBLO FORTIFIED

There were many rumors that roving Californians planned hostilities here, and Weber raised another company to protect San Jose and vicinity. Immigrants, arriving in large numbers from the Sacramento, filled and fortified the empty adobes of Mission Santa Clara, garrisoned by 30 volunteers under Captain Joseph Aram. Lieutenant Pinkney of the "U.S.S. Savannah", with Midshipmen Watmough and Griffin and about 50 men were sent down to garrison San Jose, where (November 2) they stationed sentries on the Guadalupe bridge and dug an elaborate trench-work about the Juzgado which was converted into a barrack. The winter was bitterly cold and there was much suffering among the crowded immigrants. Sickness broke out among the women and children and 14 died. There was a dearth of food. This was forcibly taken from the ranchos.

The rancheros, who had submitted peacefully if unwillingly before, were aroused when it became evident that troubles would continue after departure of the armies. In early December, Lieutenant Washington A. Bartlett, newly Alcalde of San Francisco, with five men raided down the peninsula, "purchasing" cattle and supplies. They were seized on arriving at the San Mateo rancho of Sanchez, who was smarting under the recent seizure by Weber of not only all his horses but those which two neighbors had entrusted to his care. Sanchez then fled into Santa Cruz Mountains with his prisoners, pondering the enormity of his act.

The consequences apparently were unexpected. About a hundred disaffected Californians, many from the leading families, flocked to his mountain camp and Sanchez found himself leader of a revolt. The prisoners were now held as hostages to exact a treaty with the Americans for protection of property. No hostile acts were committed, but the Americans misunderstood the movement, or chose to.

BATTLE OF SANTA CLARA, JAN. 2, 1847

Captain Weber set out Christmas Day from San Jose with 33 men to attack; then changed his mind, passed Sanchez' camp, and went to San Francisco for reinforcements. Some versions have it that Sanchez took advantage of Weber's absence to demand surrender of San Jose, which Pinkney is represented as heroically refusing. On December 29 a force of 100, containing Weber's company, marched down the peninsula under Captain Ward Marston of the Marines. The march was delayed somewhat by the quantity and quality of the aguar-diente found at one of the halting-places, so it was not until January 2 that the enemy was sighted on the Santa Clara plain.

As the Americans advanced along the road with a field piece, hampered by mustard stalks, the mounted Californians hovered about them on front and flanks at a safe distance. Marston fired grape at them from his cannon and Sanchez replied with a few musket-shots. So the battle raged for several hours, until the cannon mired down. The Californians galloped momentarily into musket range to wound Jackson Bennett of Weber's company and Robert Heeney of the marines, retiring as soon as the cannon was back on the road.

As they neared the Mission, where the inhabitants were viewing the maneuverings from the house-tops, Captain Aram sallied forth upon the Californians' rear. Sanchez and his men galloped out of the closing pincers into the mountains. The American forces united at the Mission but did not pursue.

So ended the Battle of Santa Clara, with two Americans wounded and one horse in the Californian force killed. It was fought over the area roughly between present Lawrence Station and Milliken Corners.

SANCHEZ SEEKS GUARANTEES

At dusk a messenger with a white flag came from Sanchez to explain the grievances which had driven his countrymen to arms. It was probably at this point that Bartlett was entrusted temporarily to the care of Forbes, who as British consul was the neutral go-between. Sanchez offered submission on condition that the American officers guaranteed property protection. An armistice was arranged until terms came from San Francisco.

Next day (January 3) Captain Maddux arrived with over 50 men. Sanchez reported his approach and an officer was sent to report the truce and prevent attack by his men, "eager for the fray", having taken ten days to come from Monterey.

Two days later the San Francisco commandant ordered unconditional surrender by Sanchez, but with unofficial assurance, confirmed by prominent citizens, that property would no longer be seized without proper formalities and receipts. Lieutenant Grayson arrived (January 7) with 15 men by boat down the bay and on the 8th the treaty was concluded, Sanchez giving up his prisoners and his arms. Marston and his men returned to San Francisco with Sanchez to receive congratulations for their valor and success. Sanchez was held prisoner for a short time on the "Savannah".

3

INDIANS CONTINUE THIEVERY

Warfare among whites was not the only violence of the times. The confusion encouraged Indian thievery. Nor were relations bettered by the tendency of some newcomers to seize Indians for virtual slavery and to make raids on their own part to steal Indian horses. While roving Indians perfected thieving alliances with rancho Indians, white vagabonds also stole horses and killed cattle, encouraged by traders who bought the hides. Harassed rancheros found that what new authority there was had little more success than the old in checking these depredations.

A petition of 78 San Joseans asked Governor Pico (March 15, 1846) for a force of 100 men to check the raids and complained bitterly that custom-house receipts were being wasted by employes living in style and working only two or three hours a month, while workers of the country had to pay double prices for goods as well as to defend themselves against the Indians. Pico obligingly ordered a campaign, appropriating \$6000 for it--from that part of the revenues controlled by his enemy, Castro!

PURSER WATMOUGH'S CAMPAIGN

Soon after the American flag was raised in July, Purser James H. Watmough was named military commandant of Santa Clara district by Montgomery and set up his headquarters in

the San Jose Juzgado with about 40 marines. With as many volunteers as marines he set out late next month into the San Joaquin, attacked a hundred-odd Indians on the warpath, killed some, recovered about 100 horses, and returned to the Pueblo September 14. Watmough's command was removed in October and Indian raids immediately resumed.

Alcalde Burton (early 1847) reported to the governor that "the Indians are commencing their depredations in the vicinity of this Pueblo and we know not how it will end, as they are all fully aware that the Spanish population are all disarmed."

Deciding that troops based at San Jose could do little against the small quick-striking Indian Bands, Governor Kearny named Felipe Butron a lieutenant next February to raise a force of 35 mounted Californian volunteers to guard the passes from the San Joaquin. The force set out next month. The citizens in May urged the appointment of B. K. Thompson as Indian agent in the San Joaquin.

OTHER ATTEMPTS AT CONTROL

Preparations for a grand campaign were made in September 1847. Indians on ranchos were to be furnished with papers which they were to show on demand or be treated as horse-thieves. Indians caught stealing were to be shot, and if merely loitering were to be haled before the Alcalde for punishment.

Horse-thieving by foreigners is shown by complaints of the Bernal's (January 1848) that they were attacked by six foreigners. Three were arrested in March--Hands, Higgins, and Williams--and sent to Monterey for trial, and though Governor Mason objected to this procedure they were not sent back. Hands was enlisted, Higgins held as a deserter, and Williams transported to Mazatlan. There were also reports of a band of marauders operating from the western redwoods under a leader named Beverley.

In April 1848 a San Jose expedition killed eight of a party of nine Indians and recovered many horses. In July Jose de Jesus, Estanislao's successor in the San Joaquin, was prevailed upon to act for the whites against the horse-thieves.

4

SAN JOSE IN 1847

San Jose, though until lately the largest settlement of the north, was in 1847 still a little huddle of adobes about the Plaza.

On its west the Acequia (ditch) ran a zig-zag four-foot course northwesterly from a little pond near Virginia Street, fed by "Arroyo Tulares", then a branch of the Guadalupe. Passing the Pueblo just west of San Pedro Street, it returned to the Guadalupe about a mile to the north. It was the town's water supply, protected by a Pueblo watchman, until artesian wells replaced it in the early fifties.

The Pueblo stopped short at present First Street. From there to the Coyote Creek the plain was white with the bleached bones of thousands of cattle slaughtered for hides and tallow during the Mexican era.

A few stores had just sprung up about the Plaza--Weber's in the adobe back of the home he gave his clerk, Frank Lighston, for a wedding gift; Jacob Hoppe's near the south end of the Plaza; Sunol's, and Peter Davidson's. Where the Commercial Building now

stands on North First was West's livery stable, with his adobe just south of it on the corner. Zachariah Jones had just opened a hotel and a public house, "The Half Moon", on the Plaza's east side near San Antonio. Weber's horse corral was on the present site of the Bank of America. Peter Quivey and Pedro Chaboya (1847) built the first frame house within the Pueblo, the second in the vicinity, and the year after George Osborn put up the first brick houses, three of them in the vicinity of Fifth and St. John Streets.

MORE IMMIGRANTS ARRIVE

The English-speaking population had swelled to a score by 1846--of women only Mrs. Julius Martin, Mrs. Grove C. Cook, and Mrs. Charles White (later Mrs. Charles Allen). Space does not permit a list of all who now arrived, nor the routes by which the many notable parties came. Survivors of the ill-fated Donner Party arrived in 1846, following James Frazier Reed whom they had expelled and who led their relief. Preceding them by the same route over the Sierras came the Samuel Young and the Pyle-Whiteman parties. Several of Sam Brannan's Mormons drifted here to settle after their arrival in San Francisco about three weeks after the American flag was raised. Several of Stevenson's Regiment came in 1847 after assisting in the conquest. Survivors of the Jayhawkers staggered into the valley with their rescuers (February 4, 1850) after the tortures of Death Valley, and most of them settled here.

Weekly mail communication was established (April 1847) between San Francisco and Monterey, via San Jose, where Hoppe handled the mail from his store as first American postmaster. The mail came by water from San Francisco. A sensation in San Jose is reported (1845) when the first American wagon arrived.

MILLS ARE BUILT

To profit from high prices for flour and lumber, several mills were being set up--these farther from the Pueblo than Sainsevain's after his dispute early in 1846 with 20 citizens who petitioned Governor Pico for its removal from the Guadalupe, claiming his dam was prejudicial to community interests. Sainsevain charged spite work but was ordered to remove obstructions. William Campbell began his sawmill (1847) on Campbell Creek (Arroyo Quito) ten miles west of San Jose; Zachariah Jones completed another (1848) on the Los Gatos Creek.

Already (1846) a profound change in agriculture was taking place as throngs of Americans were taking over the land and supplanting the rancho system with smaller farms.

5

TROUBLES OF OFFICIALS

Governing San Jose was a difficult, thankless task in this transitional period of military rule. The old ways and ordinances had been already largely swept aside, with little deserving the name to replace them. Officials hardly knew by what authority they ruled or what were their powers--not even the American military governors could tell petitioners whether the Alcalde of the Contra Costa was still subordinate to him of San Jose. The Pueblo was torn by factions. Men little skilled in administration of municipal affairs and reluctant to accept responsibilities which were bound to win them enmities of one side or the other, followed each other in rapid succession as justices or alcaldes.

For the first half of 1846, until the change of flags, San Jose was subject to the San Francisco sub-prefect. The juez de paz (later known as the alcalde) was Dolores Pacheco with Pedro Chabolla as suplente. Pacheco refused to serve under the new flag;

in fact, had taken the office earlier with reluctance. An election was talked of but not held and Sloat appointed James Stokes (July 16), who served until August 26 when George Hyde, later San Francisco alcalde, was appointed "civil magistrate of the Santa Clara district" though there is no evidence that he served.

BURTON AND HIS JUNTA

Old John Burton ("Captain Viejo"), first non-Latin to hold a civic post in San Jose (he had been juez back in 1837), was named temporary alcalde by Montgomery October 19, 1846, and served 11 months. More than passing mention might be made of this patriarch, whose canny informalities were a match for the lack-law period. Typical of his judicial acts and judgments in 1847 are the following entries: January 14, Guadalupe Mesa fined \$10 for selling a "beef which died"; January 16, Ilasio Ruiz fined \$5 for "giving false testimony"; January 19, Thomas Jones fined \$5 for "swearing insultingly" and John Wooden fined \$20 "for taking that property (sic) without leave"; February 9, Jose Noriega imprisoned for "abuse of court and for swearing and stamping on the floor."

Burton (December 1846) proclaimed and appointed a committee or council of 12 men to absorb inevitable criticism attaching to his office, especially since Americans suspected him of leanings towards the older inhabitants. This committee, ratified as the Junta by a town meeting (February), consisted of Antonio Sunol, Dolores Pacheco, Jose Fernandez, Jose Noriega, Felix Buelna, Salvador Castro, William Fisher, Isaac Branham, Grove C. Cook, Charles White, Julian Hanks, and James W. Weeks, who were to govern the Pueblo by a majority vote "in respect to building of bridges, regulating the Acequia, providing for and regulating the prisoners who may from time to time be held for misdeameanors."

THE JUNTA PROMOTES ORDER

The Junta's first act was to frame regulations for better government and provide for the rapidly growing population. It ordained that the Pueblo be set off in lots, blocks, squares, and streets; fixing width of main streets at 80 feet, side streets at 60 feet; "that there shall be two squares in the Pueblo, first the Market Square, and second, the Public Square"; that the price of these lots should be \$12.50; that "one person may obtain four lots, or one block, and no more"; that the lots should be fenced by the owner or a house built on them within a year under penalty of reverting to the Pueblo; that no house should be built thereafter with a cover of straw, grass, or flags, nor be repaired with these materials.

All of the Junta except Castro and Cook next May 1, informing Governor Kearny of their existence, complained that he had decided a San Jose case on hearsay evidence, the while ignoring the authorities San Jose had set up.

OPPOSITION TO THE JUNTA

Weeks and others complained (July 3, 1847) to the governor that the Junta's election was illegal and proposed that its number be reduced to three Californians and three Americans. William Fisher was appointed Alcalde (August 30) but declined to serve and the governor (November 15) granted Weeks' petition with the election of a smaller Junta; Noriega, Castro, Campbell, James F. Reed, Robert B. Neleigh, and John Murphy, with L. C. Anthony chosen sheriff.

White and six others then protested against Reed and Murphy as non-residents and declared Alcalde Weeks (appointed in September) unfit to serve. The Pueblo held another election which the governor would not recognize, though saying that the community might choose successors to any non-residents elected. At the same time he appointed J. S. Ruckel, Weeks, and a third to be chosen by them, to investigate the first election and

adjust the matter. No official report is preserved, but Ruckel (December 28) privately reporting increasing lawlessness, stated that the late Alcaldes, Burton and Weeks, though upright men, commanded no respect, and recommended White as Alcalde with a guard of "six temperate men under a sergeant". On December 12 Fisher, Castro, White, Noriega, Sunol and Pacheco met as "a majority of the late Junta".

THE LATER ALCALDES

Charles White succeeded Weeks as Alcalde February 9, 1848, with Dolores Pacheco as second Alcalde. White had many problems. In April he ordered a Mexican tried before him without a jury, because in earlier cases native jurors refused to convict. On July 26 he wanted to resign, complaining to the governor of the dangers in the political intrigues of Salvio Pacheco and the violence of his son, Juan Ignacio (who had assaulted him), against foreigners. He said no native would deal justly with foreigners and that while he himself was accused of favoring the natives he feared for his life if he punished Pacheco. White was urged to do the best he could when the next appointee, William Byrne, refused to serve.

Kimball H. Dimick became Alcalde December 12 and on January 2, 1849, Antonio M. Pico, appointed prefect the previous August, was elected second Alcalde. At the June election, R. M. May was named first Alcalde and Jose Fernandez second, holding over with John C. Conroy who was first Alcalde from November 1849 until Josiah Belden was elected (1850) first American mayor. Coexistent with these were Judges of the Court of First Instance: R. M. May, John T. Richardson (November 2--December 3, 1849), William M. Kincaid, and Kimball H. Dimmick.

5

LAND DIVISION TROUBLES

The large influx of land-hungry settlers, with knowledge that the Pueblo demesne was of old extensive, produced several quaint land divisions in a time when none knew by what authority these might rightly be given.

Alcalde Bartlett of San Francisco advised Alcalde Burton (February 11, 1847) to sell lots in the Pueblo at 25 cents per front vara, there being complaint that Burton was changing \$100 for a 100-vara lot. In conformity with the Junta's decision that month to plot out the Pueblo and sell 50-vara lots for \$12.50 and fees, Alcalde Burton retained William and Thomas Campbell (April 20) "to survey according to the plot of the town given, 70 blocks of ground, 200 yards in length and 100 yards in breadth". The Campbell survey, which reserved Washington Square, was completed in May. The Alcalde grants of these town lots at the rate of \$50 per city block were later sustained, even against earlier titles claimed by Weber and Pico.

THE 500-ACRE LOTS

Less successful was the Junta's effort in June, ratified by the Alcalde and the people, to divide the Pueblo suburbs into 2000-vara squares. These 500-acre plots were surveyed by James D. Hutton (July-August) and his purported map was accepted by Burton. One of the plots was reserved for a school. The rest were distributed by lot to heads of families under 99-year leases subject to nine renewals, the lessees to pay the Pueblo a \$3 yearly tax for each.

Hutton pocketed his fees and departed before indignant citizens discovered that deeds and map did not conform to landmarks; that Hutton had certified 200 and 300 acres as containing 500 acres. Alcalde Weeks complained (January 1848) to the governor. Hutton was

suspended from his duties as surveyor of the southern department of California, but at the same time (March 10) Governor Mason informed the Alcalde that he had no right to so dispose of Pueblo lands. This position was later upheld by the courts (27 Cal. Reports 282). The Junta had no legal existence and alcaldes had no such power under Spanish or Mexican law. In one case, the Reed Addition (First to Eighth and south of Reed Street) sufficient legal title was obtained to one of these tracts.

Charles S. Lyman, federal surveyor and later Yale professor, resurveyed the Pueblo (May 1848) giving Washington, St. James, and Market Squares their present dimensions, and extending the town plot eastward to Eleventh Street.

Still hopeful that their 500-acre lots might prove valid, 15 citizens (1849) petitioned the Alcalde for a correct survey of their paper lots, also that the public treasury defray costs of Hutton's survey.

City Surveyor Thomas White (1850) is supposed to have plotted and mapped the original city largely in its present form, but there seems to be no officially certified record of his work now in existence.

SQUATTERS AT THE MISSION

Squatters meanwhile were wreaking defiant havoc in the moribund Missions Santa Clara and San Jose, both under the troubled spiritual and temporal administration of Padre Jose M. Real. His complaints caused Burton (May 1, 1847) to order all not invited by the Padre to quit the missions, an order backed by the governor (June 24), after Padre Real claimed the missions had been damaged \$15,575 by immigrants and troops. Governor Mason (July 10) ordered Captain Henry M. Naglee to go to Santa Clara with his company and eject the immigrants, but the next day modified the unpopular decree, after conferring with Real, who agreed to allow immigrants to remain until after harvest if they paid rent for the benefit of the church. There is no space to detail mission land title disputes. Most claims were later rejected save of those who had purchased from Real under authority granted before the change of flags.

Of Mexican land-grants in the first half of 1846, only one was later confirmed--the nine-league Huecos grant to Luis Arenas and John Roland. One unsustained rancho grant, eight-league Calaveras, was made to Francisco Pico, and--most famous of all, the object of California's greatest civil suit in later years--the New Almaden Mine denouncement by Andres Castillero, who had discovered and worked the deposit as early as 1824.

6

GOLD RUSH EMPTIES PUEBLO

John W. Marshall had discovered gold at Coloma January 24, 1848, and hardly more than a week later (February 2) Mexico ceded California to the United States. San Jose, with California, was slow to hear of the latter, and rather skeptical about the former--when Sutter's secret leaked out to the world from a cantina at Mission San Jose, where Marshall stopped for refreshment on his way to lay his discovery before Monterey authorities.

May had not wholly passed, however, when it was apparent that Marshall had not exaggerated. Merchants here closed their stores, or if their stock was perishable left the doors open for the people to help themselves. The farmer left his half-grown crops, the Alcalde his records, the ranchero his stock--all flocked to the mines.

For two months, Judge R. F. Peckham and Frank Lightston were the only adult men in the Pueblo. Among the last to go was the Alguacil, Henry Bee. He had ten Indian

prisoners in the lock-up, two of them charged with murder. He wanted to resign, but the Alcalde had already gone. There was no one to leave his wards with; he couldn't turn them loose on a community of women and children. So Bee took all his prisoners with him to the diggings, where, being Indians who did not know the value of gold, they worked for him contentedly until other miners, jealous of Bee's success, incited them to strike. By then Bee had made his fortune, John M. Murphy, also highly successful, recruited Mission Indians to pan out wealth for him.

SAN JOSEANS HOME EARLY

By July San Jose's gold seekers were turning home to look after their families and businesses, telling astonishing tales, with plenty of gold dust to back their words. By December most were home with fortunes of from \$4000 to \$20,000. William Gulnac had found a 75-pound gold nugget at Wood's Creek in Tuolumne County.

"The town is full of people coming and going to the gold mines," Josiah Belden wrote Consul Thomas Larkin on November 6. "A man just from there told me he saw the Governor (Mason) and Squire Colton there, in a rusty rig, scratching gravel for gold."

San Jose's citizens had largely finished their gold rush and were ready to make money off the Argonauts when the vanguard arrived in January 1849. Most San Joseans had located claims in the dry diggings of Placer and El Dorado Counties, discovering rich deposits and giving their names to early camps--Murphy's Camp, from John M. and Daniel Murphy; Don Pedro Bar, from Sainsevain. Much San Jose activity was centered about Weber's Creek, about ten miles from Coloma and three from Hangtown (Placerville).

The Gold Rush took Weber from San Jose. He stayed in the interior to found Stockton, after waxing rich at mining and trading, in which he was associated with the Murphys and Dr. Isbell, with others in the vicinity: Charles White, William Daniels, R. F. Peckham, Murray, Fallon, and Aram. The Stockton Company, or Weber & Co. as it was also known, profited by the fact that Indians, while they learned what gold was and how to collect it, had no idea of its value and were quite willing to exchange it weight-for-weight for silver dollars.

ENTERPRISE AND CRIME

Sudden wealth engrossed all minds in San Jose, though the rush had abated. Need for food and shelter increased as the Pueblo's population grew. Mining was giving way to agriculture, since necessities were scarce and brought exorbitant prices--imported Chile flour, \$50.00 a barrel; a pair of ordinary boots, \$16.

Lawlessness increased, nourished on greed and a tradition of confusion. Gambling went on day and night. Bowie-knives and pistols bristled at each man's belt. Loud-voiced oaths were heard on every side. It was recklessness heightened by political confusion.

The State's first American hanging--perhaps the first in California's history, since the Spanish executed by shooting--occurred here December 18, 1848, in the Market Plaza. David A. Davis, William Campbell and Matthew Freer were executed together for the murder of a German returning from the mines. The Pueblo seized their property to defray expenses of their trial and execution. Next year a youth named Valencia was hung for the murder of a youth named Pyle.

A common punishment for lesser malefactors were lashes on the bare back with a raw-hide, and imprisonment in the stocks, or imprisonment in irons on a bread and water diet.

On November 27, 1848, the Pueblo council named a committee to inspect the prison and courthouse and recommend improvements. On December 1, it ordered all business houses to close on the Sabbath.

The number of paupers had increased (January 1849) to the point that two overseers were named to supervise them, Charles White and Grove C. Cook.

TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION

From about 1840 the Embarcadero de Santa Clara had yearly grown in importance as San Jose's seaport and shipping center, attaining maximum importance during the gold rush. The landing was about half a mile up the Guadalupe, southeast of present Alviso. Here came hides and tallow, quicksilver from New Almaden and lumber from the Santa Cruz Mountains. Before A. T. Gallagher put up his canvas warehouse (October 1850), the point was marked only by three adobe buildings.

The port was visited (November 16, 1847) by California's first steamboat, the 37-foot "Sitka", which later plied the Sacramento with gold-seekers at the "Rainbow". There were such steamboats as the "Meteor" plying the route, as well as sloops, by 1848, but the first regular Alviso-San Francisco steam packet began her runs December 1849. She was a dirty power-scow, the "Sacramento", which took ten hours to make the trip, charging \$40 one way, including stage between Alviso and San Jose.

Envisioned as a great commercial center, Alviso was named from the Spanish family of the district and laid out as a town-site in the winter of 1849-50 by Hoppe, Dimmick, Robert B. Neligh, and C. B. Marvin, who bought the land from Guadalupe Berryessa and John Martin. Governor Peter Hardeman Burnett later bought Marvin's interest and built his home there. Possibility of a canal to San Jose was talked of, but the price of lots dwindled and Burnett moved his house to San Jose, where he resided thereafter.

By 1849 San Jose was also being served by the daily express service which Bedford & Co. was maintaining by stage up the peninsula.

VII.--THE CAPITOL AND WHAT CAME OF IT

"I do not think the law-makers who have since distinguished themselves in California can afford to despise the first Senate and Assembly. It is sad to remember that the work of the pioneer Legislature was accomplished amidst the distractions of monte, faro and lansquenet; of practical jokes, mostly of the sham duel order; of quarter races and bull-fights, billiard matches and fandangoes. But the charitable inference drawn....that because there were opportunities to drink and play, all were drunkards and gamblers, is hardly a fair one.

"Each succeeding generation has sin enough to answer for; and perhaps there are faults even meaner than gambling and drinking, of which calumny is one. Had all been of the character attributed to the pioneers....they could not have accomplished so much of good. The pioneer legislature passed four-fifths of all the general laws now on the statute-books, more or less amended. It did not pass a single special law for the benefit of an individual or class; and I have yet to learn that it was ever charged that any measure was carried by corrupt or sinister influences. Can as much be said for all the successors of the 'Legislature of a Thousand Drinks'?"

--Hon. E. W. McKinstry (of the first Assembly, in a speech at the Golden Jubilee, San Jose December 15, 1899).

I

Congress, deadlocked on slavery, delayed California's statehood. But California could not wait. Establishment of settled authority and a formal system of law was imperative to cut through the confusion that had been knotted, snarl upon snarl, in recent decades--the lawlessness of gold-greed, the maladjustments of a doubling, trebling population, laid upon a land already distraught by political instability, revolutionary cross-currents, and the clash of civilizations in the conquest.

Nothing like what happened had ever been known before--the forming of a State before that status was assured out of unorganized territory wrested from a subjugated people who themselves were elected to aid the conquerors in framing a constitution conforming to political traditions of the latter. In that movement San Jose took a lead--a San Jose until lately the largest settlement; a San Jose whose position between the settled south and growing north made her the logical center of leadership, rooted as she was in memories of past stability and close enough to feel the quickening of the new, but not so close as to be overpowered by its momentary confusions.

SAN JOSE'S LEADERSHIP

Here (December 11, 1848) was held the first of a series of meetings that resulted in forming the new civil government. The meeting, in the Alcalde's office, found Charles White in the chair; Stokes, Julius Martin, and Major Thomas Campbell, vice-presidents; P. B. Cornwall, William Beeles, secretaries; Dimmick, Ord, Dr. Benjamin Cory, Myron Norton, and Hoppe its resolutions committee. The meeting was addressed by Orville C. Pratt, late an Oregon jurist. It issued a state call for a constitutional convention at San Jose for January 8, electing Dimmick, Cory and Hoppe as San Jose's delegates.

San Francisco and Sacramento held meetings and concurred in San Jose's plan, though the convention was delayed month after month into the summer in the hope that Congress

might act. Then Governor Bennett Riley arrived and challenged the legality of the movement. When Congress adjourned without admitting California, Riley himself issued the call for the convention--for Monterey--September 1, 1849. San Francisco issued a counter-call for a San Jose convention for August 20, but rather than imperil the essential objective, all bowed to Riley's wishes after sharp controversy.

San Jose's delegates to the Monterey assemblage were seven of her ablest citizens, young men (averaging 39 years of age)--Elam Brown, Aram, Hoppe, Dimmick, Julian Hanks, Sainsevain, and Antonio M. Pico.

2

SAN JOSE WINS THE CAPITAL

The 48 delegates had assembled at Monterey and it was the morning of September 4, 1849. San Jose's Plaza was quiet that morning after the jumble of recent events, and Isaac Branham ("Uncle Ike") sat in the office in the front of his home at the southwest corner of the Plaza, speculating on what might come next, for San Jose's leaders had had their heads together.

There was a clatter of hoofs from the south. A messenger galloped into the Plaza. Branham, expecting him, was in the square to receive the letter, dispatches from San Jose's delegation at Monterey. What he read sent Branham footing up the Plaza to seek his friends, Charles White and James F. Reed. A quiet canvass of delegates had shown that the Capital could be brought to San Jose by suitable inducements.

There was no doubt what the decision would be as hastily-summoned citizens assembled that day. They offered 30-acre Washington Square for the State House site. White and Reed galloped to Monterey, assured the delegates that the building would be ready, assisted San Jose's delegates in the lobby.

Foreseeing San Jose's victory, Dr. Robert Semple, president of the convention, sought an understanding by which the first legislature would meet at his dream-city, Benicia, and afterwards locate at San Jose. San Joseans feared the offer, and probably with cause, though, as it turned out, it might have saved the Capital for San Jose by giving it time to provide adequate buildings.

HOW SAN JOSE KEPT ITS WORD

The vote for San Jose was 23 to 13, over San Francisco, Benicia, and San Luis Obispo, and her delegates returned home flushed with victory. Now it was a question of fulfilling promises. The building had to be ready in a little more than three months--a heavy task even now; an impossible task for the Pueblo of '49, disorganized by its recent history, unable to assembly lumber even at the prevailing price of \$500 per 1000 feet, its few buildings already filled by the back-wash from the gold fields. None of its buildings were remotely adequate, save, by a stretch of civic pride, the two-story hotel built earlier that year by Sainsevain and Z. Rochon, standing somewhat back from the east side of present Market Street between San Fernando and San Antonio (S $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 6, Block 1, R1S).

The Ayuntamiento agreed to rent the building at \$4000 a month, then thought better of it and bought it outright for \$34,000. But the Pueblo had no money. Sainsevain and Rochon would not trust the Pueblo's credit. The time was growing short.

Nineteen of the Pueblo's leading men then came forward and signed their joint note for \$34,000 at 6 per cent interest per month. This roll of honor is: James F. Reed, Peter Davidson, R. M. May, William McCutchen, Joseph Aram, David Dickey, Charles White,

Frank Lightston, R. C. Keyes, Peter Quivey, J.D. Hoppe, J. C. Cobb, K. H. Dimmick, Dr. Benjamin Cory, W. H. Eddy, Grove C. Cook, Isaac Branham, Josiah Belden, and Pierre Sainsevain. The deed was executed to Aram, Belden, and Reed in trust for the parties named, to be conveyed to the Pueblo when it paid.

Meanwhile the State constitution, "the best then existing" (Hittell), was completed and signed October 13, and Peter H. Burnett of San Jose was elected first governor (November 13).

3

FIRST LEGISLATURE CONVENES

The first American Legislature, 16 senators and 36 assemblymen, convened in San Jose Saturday, December 15, 1849. San Jose's Senator was W. R. Bassham; her Assemblymen, Aram, Dr. Cory, and Elam Brown.

Inauspicious weather emphasized the crude accommodations which the Pueblo had struggled to provide. Steady rains which had set in October 28 were at their height, were to precipitate 36 inches by March 22. From San Jose to Alviso was a vast lake. Grumbling legislators straggled in on horseback over miry roads. Only six Senators were present the first day. No quorum was present until Monday.

They found the 60 x 40 State Hall an unfinished box. Its upper story was one large room for the Assembly, reached by a flight of stairs from the 40 x 20-foot Senate Chamber on the ground floor, where three adjoining rooms were occupied by committees and the Secretary of State. Because their quarters were unfinished, the Senators met for the first few weeks in Branham's home.

Kelly ("Excursion to California") describes the Assembly Hall: "The floor was covered with a number of little carpets of various shapes and patterns, looking as if every member contributed a patch to make up the robe, the idea of antiquity being assisted by the threadbare state of the hall".

PUEBLO IS CROWDED

Accommodations were the crudest. Market and First Streets were white with tents. Living costs soared. Adventurous hangers-on filled the City with drinking, gambling, theft, and even murder. Though several were built shortly, the Pueblo had only two hotels--the 1½ story City Hotel (later Appleton's, burned in 1861), and the two-story Mansion House, across North First street from it, just completed for \$100,000 by J. S. Ruckle. Their cuisine lacked vegetables, and the greatest comfort rain-bedraggled legislators found was the Mansion House's large fireplace.

The legislators grumbled continually at what San Jose had provided, their dissatisfaction encouraged by those who already counted on taking the capital from San Jose. Hardly had the legislature organized (December 17) and Judge Dimmick of the Court of First Instance administered the oath to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, when Assemblyman George Tingley of Sacramento offered a bill (December 19) to move immediately back to Monterey. It passed the first reading and was tabled--a potent club over the troubled Pueblo's head.

San Joseans did their hospitable best. All honored at face value the scrip of the penniless provisional State, which elsewhere brought 40 cents on the dollar. Homes were thrown open, prices kept down as far as could be in a day of much gold but few necessities.

Washington Square was deeded to the State (January 17, 1850). San Jose's only ally in her efforts was the fact that while many legislators worked for removal they could not agree decisively on where to move the capital.

CHARACTER OF THE LEGISLATURE

At risk of injustice, here can only be told the Legislature's life in San Jose: details of the far-sighted wisdom of the 140 laws it enacted, of its statesmanship in a setting of frontier informality, can be found elsewhere. "Little order prevailed in its debates, which were filled with interruptions and contradictions. It was a common sight to see several members standing up at the same time, and those with their feet on the tables adding to the tumult by the music of their heels."

The body has gone down in history as "The Legislature of a Thousand Drinks", a term fathered by the irrepressible, facetious Senator Thomas Jefferson Green of Sacramento. For lobbying purposes he kept a supply of liquors near the State House and whenever the legislature was about to adjourn would cry, "Come on, let's take a thousand drinks."

Certainly heavy drinking was the order of the day, though the Senate is reported a more circumspect body of gentlemen. It played an important part in the first business transacted, the election of United States Senators. The candidates--Fremont and William M. Gwin (Elected), and Thomas Butler King, Thomas J. Henley, John W. Geary, Robert Semple, and H. W. Halleck--each maintained his "rancho" or ever-open house about the Pueblo, where all might enter, drink from inexhaustable stocks, and wish their host of the moment success.

THEIR DIVERSIONS

When all is said, they were, in the main, serious, capable, and civic-minded men. Their pay of \$16 a day, even had it been in gold and not scrip, was little in a day when others were laying foundations of fortunes. True, it was often hard to maintain a quorum, for they were men generally of wider affairs than are office-holders today and business required more personal attention amid the social instabilities then. Such diversions as have been charged to them were taken Sundays, as relaxation from their labors of the week--the big bull-fight they enjoyed in the Pueblo's ring February 3, 1850; the joking "gold rush" to the Coyote Creek, March 3, 1850, when rumor sent Senators, Assemblymen, clerks, and loafers alike, with pickaxes and pans to the scene of the "strike". However, they celebrated the Monday of All Fool's Day witnessing a race for a \$10,000 wager between a horse owned by Andres Pico and a Sonoma nag, the winner. But these were diversions to which cold, rain, and meager accommodations entitled them.

They took only a three-day recess for Christmas, which meant that most could not get back to homes and pressing business. To lighten their hearts and win favor, San Jose gave them California's first state ball (December 27) in the Assembly chamber, with Governor Burnett receiving. Women were few, but zealous efforts graced the evening with most of the beauty of Central California. Brought through a drenching rain, some even by a Liliputian steamboat from distant Benicia.

VALLEJO'S FIRST VICTORY

By New Year's the Legislature had settled down to work to establish a State government in all its ramifications. A judicial system was laid out--the Third Judicial District including present Santa Clara, Monterey, Santa Cruz, and the Contra Costa counties. Twenty-seven counties were established--Santa Clara County (February 18, 1850) with its seat at San Jose, included present boundaries and Alameda County as far as Alameda Creek. Alameda County was formed March 10, 1853, on petition of Santa Clara and Contra Costa County, this county giving up Washington Township.

The debated matter of a permanent capital was unsettled at adjournment. General M. G. Vallejo had offered 156 acres of land in the dream-city he had named for himself, with a promise of \$376,000 two years after acceptance. The Legislature passed the matter to a vote of the people (April 22, 1850) who accepted the offer by a large majority.

It was San Jose's first blow and discouraged merchants met in street conference in front of Hoppe's new store, then a building at Market and Santa Clara Streets, to consider moving to Santa Clara.

"Heads, San Jose; tails, Santa Clara", Hoppe is reported saying as he pulled forth a coin and flipped it. It fell heads. San Jose's future was assured.

4

SECOND LEGISLATURE RETURNS

The second Legislature gathered at Vallejo, but, finding accommodations even poorer than San Jose's returned here (January 6, 1851), with the matter of removal an open issue. No act of removal had been passed; San Jose was still the legal capital.

The Legislature convened in the dignity of state-hood. California had been admitted September 9, 1850. Governor Burnett, in San Francisco the forenoon of October 18 when the "Oregon" sailed in the Gate with the news, had attended the celebration in Portsmouth Square and next day, seated high under his stove-pipe hat on the driver's box of the San Jose stage, beside its furious driver, Crandall, he sped to San Jose with the news. Crandall lashed his spirited mustangs all the way, in a race with the competing stage, crying "California is admitted"! to gaping people on the roadside. Crandall made San Jose in record time, but only a few minutes ahead of the other stage.

San Jose redoubled its efforts to hold the Capital. Every extravagant offer was matched. The city council (January 27) donated St. James Square in addition to Washington Square. James Reed offered four blocks of land and 160 lots, which were to be sold to provide the capitol building fund. Charles White offered a tract a mile and a half square, three miles from the center of town, with the State keeping two-thirds of subdivision proceeds for state buildings. John Townsend offered 200 acres near the City for all state buildings except the penitentiary.

VALLEJO'S SECOND VICTORY

Daily anxious citizens counted noses as the decisive vote approached. They knew that Vallejo had come this time with deeds to free lots in his dream-city stuffing his pockets; that those pockets bulged less as the day approached. Up to midnight of the day preceding the vote, San Jose had enough votes to prevent removal. But Vallejo had a few deeds still left. Three ballots were taken. Pioneer reminiscences have it that Vallejo offered \$1000 for the winning vote. The act of removal was passed February 14, 1851. "The Legislature of a Thousand Drinks" left here May 1, its successors to become "The Legislatures on Wheels".

San Jose's City Council, in a somewhat ironical resolution May 3, thanked the Senate for its "munificent gift" of the Senate chamber to the city.

A curious document was the glowing legislative report urging removal. It proposed to place the State university as well as the capital at Vallejo, because "modern experience had shown that a youth during his collegiate course would gain more information from the legislative debates than from the ablest professorships". Also the State asylum included "so that the unfortunate inmates might have the advantages of the stir from the

great highway or rural quiet as the medical faculty might prescribe". Not to mention the State prison, on a high hill near by, overlooking the Straights of Carquinez, "on the great highway to the inexhaustible gold mines, that it might stand as a warning to the shiploads of rascals congregating hither from the penal colonies of other nations".

The third legislature met at Vallejo, January 5, 1852, but after seven days, finding none of General Vallejo's promised accommodations, it moved to Sacramento before the end of the month. The archives were carried back to Vallejo (June 1, 1852), where the next legislature convened, January 3, 1852. Again finding no accommodations, it moved to Benicia February 11.

Vallejo abandoned, friends of San Jose, numerous in San Francisco and comprising some of the state's leading men, began to negotiate for return of the Capital to San Jose, while Sacramento also renewed efforts to recover it. The fifth Legislature met at Benicia January 2, 1854, then (February 5) permanently located at Sacramento.

THE FIGHT IN THE COURTS

By now the executive and judicial branches were thoroughly bewildered. The Supreme Court refused to obey the act requiring it to hold its sessions at the State Capital and remained in San Francisco where its first session was ordered in 1850. Reviewing the various acts of removal (March 1854), two of the Justices, Solomon Hydenfeldt of San Francisco and Alexander Wells, a majority, declared San Jose was the legal capital, Justice Hugh C. Murray of San Francisco dissenting. The Sheriff here was directed to bring the court records to San Jose and prepare a courthouse and clerk's office. Rooms in Pfister's Washington Hotel were provided.

Jubilant San Jose secured a writ of mandate out of District Court from Judge Craven P. Hester of San Jose, directing State officers to return to San Jose or show cause. P. C. French and Frederic Hall argued for the writ and P. Edwards and W. N. Steward against it. The Court sustained the writ, holding that when Vallejo failed to live up to his promises, the seat of government reverted to San Jose, from which it had not been legally removed by a two-thirds vote of both legislative houses. The respondents appealed to the Supreme Court. But Justice Wells had died (October 1854), and Governor Bigler had filled the vacancy with Justice Charles N. Bryan from one of the northern counties. This made a majority against San Jose. The Supreme Court, sitting in special term at Benicia (January 1855), reversed the District Court and itself, with Justice Hydenfeldt dissenting.

5

SAN JOSE'S LEGACY OF DEBT

Definite removal of the Capital left an overstrained San Jose with a legacy of debt, the adjustment of which left her land titles scrambled for a decade to come, hampered her progress, and inspired an injustice to some of her citizens that was never remedied.

The first Legislature had appropriated \$50,000 to pay for San Jose's State House. The state treasury empty, bonds were floated to that amount, drawing 2½ per cent interest per month. These sold at 40 cents on the dollar, and the \$20,000, less expenses, was paid the original owners of the building and endorsed on the note given by the 19 citizens. This left a balance due of more than \$14,000 with heavy interest accumulations. Under the act incorporating San Jose, it succeeded to all legal rights and claims of the Pueblo and became subject to all its liabilities and obligations.

The City (April 9, 1850) bought the State House from Trustees Aram, Belden and Reed for \$34,000, with interest at 6 per cent per month, pledging the state bonds and mortgaging all the Pueblo lands. It used the hall for some time, then, after some difficult negotiations, sold the property to the County for \$38,000, payable in three months with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per month. It directed that this money be applied to the debt due Trustees Aram, Belden, and Reed, but then, debt-harried, appropriated the money for other purposes.

THE SAN JOSE LAND COMPANY

Citizens concerned organized the San Jose Land Company and secured (December 20, 1850) foreclosure of the mortgage on the City in the District Court. City Attorney Thomas L. Vermule (December 26) confessed judgment for \$37,230, which was entered. Execution issued (February 17, 1851) and the Sheriff levied on the State House and grounds, Market Square, St. James Square, and Washington Square, but the Court enjoined sale of the property. Execution was again issued (May 6, 1851) and (May 20) the Sheriff sold the Pueblo lands to Isaac Branham and Charles White, trustees, for \$26,000, executing the deed May 28. The Land Company petitioned unsuccessfully (July 14, 1852) for confirmation of its title from the U. S. Land Commission.

The point was now raised that the City Council had no authority to execute a mortgage on its Pueblo lands, that the Branham-White title was void. This theory was upheld when the U. S. Land Commission (February 5, 1856) gave the City title to its Pueblo lands. Both the City and the Land Company appealed to the federal courts. The latter suit was dismissed and Pueblo lands confirmed (1866).

The City, evading Land Company claims, by legislative act (April 21, 1858) had appointed commissioners of its funded debt and conveyed (August 4) its lands to Commissioners William Daniels, James C. Cobb, and S. O. Houghton, who sold them.

THE CONFUSION IN TITLES

All this created much irritation and disquiet, with uncertain titles conflicting under three claims--those of squatters who held that the land could be homesteaded as belonging to the federal government; those under purchase from Commissioners of the Funded Debt, and those under the Branham-White sheriff's deed.

Some who could afford it, after buying the City title, would buy the Branham-White title before making extensive improvements. Others who could not afford this solution, pastured their lands and awaited determination. As time showed the City title valid, and as this title to Pueblo lands was most often held by late-comers not in sympathy with efforts to establish the Branham-White title, considerable animosity arose against the San Jose Land Company.

By such a turn of affairs, the men who had sought the welfare of their City became known by the term of "The Forty Thieves".

But the cup of ingratitude was not full. To collect the money due and to settle forever a dispute that was cramping San Jose's progress, Branham and William L. Smith, as trustees for James Reed and others, sued the City and its funded debt commissioners. The District Court decided in favor of the City and the Supreme Court, on appeal, sustained the decision that the mortgage on the Pueblo lands was utterly void and in the same decision barred all possibility of recovering the debt against the City as well. It held that the original judgment against the City was good up to the sale of the Pueblo lands under foreclosure, but that when Branham and White had bid in the Pueblo lands the judgment was legally satisfied and their claim extinguished, whether or not the title conveyed was good or bad.

Once more the Land Company sued, in the name of an alien member, Theodore LeRoy, that the matter might be brought into federal courts, against 600 settlers. It lost again, and finally, January 28, 1871.

So San Jose's story moves on, the City free of a confessed debt of \$37,330 plus interest, still unpaid, its benefactors rewarded with an ironic epithet.

The old adobe State House, cause of the 22-year confusion, had long before disappeared--destroyed by a possibly incendiary fire at 4 a.m. Friday, April 29, 1853.

LATER CAPITAL RECOVERY ATTEMPTS

Several times since, San Jose has had hopes of recovering the Capital. For several sessions after its establishment in Sacramento fruitless bills were introduced for that purpose.

Hopes surged in 1862 when floods at Sacramento forced the Legislature to meet in Oakland. San Jose held a big town meeting (January 25) with C. T. Ryland, chairman, and J. J. Owen, secretary, to vote necessary inducements.

Again after the County Courthouse was begun in 1866, it was proffered as a state capitol without success.

In 1893 San Jose's hopes came nearest fulfillment when, at the close of a stormy, scandalous session of the Legislature, the "Sacramento Bee" voiced the editorial thanksgiving: "Thank God, the Legislature is about to adjourn!" Senators and Assemblymen buzzed angrily into midnight session and in quick, overwhelming votes passed acts to move to San Jose on condition that the Garden City offer certain grants and money. Elated San Jose tendered a big reception to the Legislature, and made elaborate plans to raise the necessary funds. Sacramento, thoroughly cowed and alarmed, took action, and the Supreme Court reversed its decision of 1854 and held the act of removal unconstitutional.

Last effort came in early 1903 when subdividers of the famous Naglee grounds proffered (February 1) ten acres of the park for a capitol site with ten acres more along the Coyote Creek for a park to adjoin State buildings. State Senator Louis Oneal introduced a bill to move the Capital by constitutional amendment. It received wide support, especially in Southern California which favored a more central location. San Jose entertained the Legislature and held many large meetings of business men to raise a \$1,000,000 gift for State buildings. This effort was defeated by a 25-13 vote in the Senate March 3, 1903.

VIII.--THE TRANSFORMING FIFTIES

"Next day my trip was toward the western hills and before I came to them I was confronted by an extensive stretch of chaparral brush, absolutely impenetrable, which I must go around....These thickets were a regular paradise for grizzly bears....I rose high enough so that a backward look over the valley was charming....I wandered over the grassy hills covered with great scattering oaks and came to a grove of mammoth trees, six feet or more in diameter, with tops reaching 200 or 300 feet toward the blue sky. They seemed to be a kind of cedar and were far larger and taller than any trees I had ever seen in the forests of Vermont, Michigan, or Wisconsin....A stranger in a strange land, everything was new and wonderful....

"Taking the most direct course to camp, I came, within two or three miles of San Jose, to a large extent of willows, so thickly woven together with wild blackberry vines, wild roses, and other thorny plants, that it appeared as if I never could get through it. But I found a winding trail made by the cattle through the bushes and mustard, and this I followed, being nearly scared occasionally by some wild steers as they rushed off through the thickets. I got through safely, though it would have been difficult to escape a wild, enraged steer, or a grizzly had I met him face to face even with a rifle in hand. I could see nowhere but looking straight up, for the willows were in places 50 feet high and a foot in diameter. The willows where I came from were mere bushes and these astonished me."

---William Louis Manly (1850)
(His arrival after crossing Death Valley
with the Jayhawkers)

1

On March 27, 1850, by American incorporation, the Pueblo de San Jose de Guadalupe became the City of San Jose, the Alcalde became Mayor, his judicial functions taken over by the new courts being formed, the Ayuntamiento (April 11) became the City Council. In the decade the town underwent tremendous material and social transformations and an American community stood in the place of a Mexican village.

Her population was less than 5000. While the 1850 federal census of the valley was lost, an 1852 county census shows 7996 inhabitants in the valley--6158 Californian and American citizens of whom 4096 were men and 2062 women; of foreign-born, 1059 were men and 276 women; the others Indians and 53 negroes. In eight years following the population increased over 93 per cent.

American San Jose started with 26 residences in its limits. Its streets were hardly cow-trails, unless Market and El Dorado, with some charity, be excepted. No business building stood on First Street. Life still centered on the old Plaza from San Carlos to Santa Clara Streets. Washington Square was a swampy tangle filled with wild game. Mustard-surrounded St. James Square and the southeast corner of Market and San Fernando Streets contained bull-fight rings. From the Pueblo's swampy garbage dump, where the present City Hall stands, through to the bog at the west of First and Santa Clara Streets wandered a considerable arroyo, flowing in wintertime until filled about 1853 by Luke Ward and others seeking building sites.

The Alameda was a solid triple row of willows and sycamores down which once a day the San Francisco stage clattered behind six mustangs. Over it still creaked occasionally

a solid-wheeled Mexican careta. The only fence from here to San Francisco was on the Stockton rancho. Through San Jose a few wagons were hauling quicksilver from New Almaden and some ox-teams hauling Santa Cruz Mountain lumber to the port at Alviso.

About the town a wilderness of wild mustard still towered eight and ten feet high. In it thieving Indians still lurked, for about a thousand of them still lived in rancherias on the Judson place, the Martin Murphy ranch, and the Inigo reservation, now the Sunnyvale Naval Air Station. Cholera of 1850 and American aggression disposed of them in a few years. Old oaks still covered the moist valley, even up to the town. Throughout the decade the low-lying lands to the southwest were covered with a dense, thorny plait of wild blackberry and rose vines and thick willows. Through this wild cattle and even grizzly bear still shouldered their way.

In this setting a mounting influx of settlers quickly displaced an old civilization with a new. To describe the transformation, let us first consider the material advancement in business enterprise, building and agriculture; next the social advancement as fostered by ordinances, changing customs, the establishment of churches and schools; lastly the city's administration and the provision of community services demanded by this quickening life.

2

BUILDING UNDER HARDSHIPS

Widespread building and successful founding of every type of business and manufacturing proceeded determinedly, despite California's high wages and interest charges, lack of transportation, doubtful land titles, unsettled conditions, scanty population, and San Jose's peculiar deterrent: removal of the capital, in the midst of post-mining depression, from a city that had accepted state scrip at par.

Though largely a city of tents during its two over-crowded years as Capital, American buildings had been springing up among Pueblo adobes since 1848. During the decade the movement of building was from the Plaza, around Santa Clara Street, and down First to San Antonio. Details of this building, and that of the two decades following will be found in the histories of Hall and Munro-Fraser.

Common labor cost \$16 a day, lumber \$500 per 1000, but San Jose of 1850-1 saw over a hundred houses (many of them shipped around the Horn) erected within its limits; almost as many in 1852, a large number by Levi Goodrich, San Jose's first architect; a hundred more in 1853 when 1,150,000 brick (9000 made here) were used; those of 1854 following artesian water strikes toward Washington Square; several brick stores about Market and Santa Clara in 1855, and more in the period to 1859 when 16 brick stores were erected. First concrete building (First and El Dorado) was built by P. O. Minor (1858).

Heavy earthquakes of October 15, 1856; January 9 and October 20, 1857, and November 25, 1858, did little damage, but raised building standards. The city was taking on the appearance of permanency, with much brick and fireproof construction.

Leading property-owners in the business district were Frank Lightston, with two main blocks on San Fernando and on First, and Martin Murphy who owned the block bounded by Market, El Dorado, Lightston, and Santa Clara Streets.

Indicative of land values, was sale (1853) of the present First National Bank corner for \$3500.

BUSINESSES AND MANUFACTURES

Five hotels were built in 1850--on Santa Clara, Adolph Pfister's \$20,000 Washington Hotel, at Pacheco Alley; on First, R. M. May's (after 1851, J. R. Price's) Morgan House, at San Fernando, Beatty's Hotel on North First, and E. P. Reed's Union Hotel, at El Dorado; on Market, A. Chatelle's \$50,000 French Hotel, near El Dorado; on San Pedro, the \$50,000 Pavilion (later United States Hotel). Others followed on Market Street--Murphy and Columbet's San Jose Hotel (1859), and Crandall's (later Pacific Hotel).

Market Street's businesses included Devoto's grocery store, James A. Clayton's photograph gallery (1853; State's second), Loewy's book store, Jacob Rich's tailor shop (1853), Levi's clothing store, E. L. Veuve's jewelry shop (State's first), Auzerals Brothers' Mariposa store (1853), H. Messing's harness shop, Maurice O'Brien's candy factory (State's first), Linoberg's millinery, LeFranc's wine shop, Mayer's shoe repair shop, Gambert & Lemoine's City Store (1854), F. L. Krumb's brewery (1855, after 1864 on Second Street), Joseph Hartmann's Eagle brewery (1853), Morris Wise's clothing store, Clemente Yocco's grocery (1853), Delmouly's French Bakery (State's first), Augustus Schoenheit's drug store (1853: founded as City's first by Davini in 1849), and M. Stern's harness and saddlery shop, on the west side at Santa Clara.

On Santa Clara Street was John Balbach's Pioneer Carriage Factory, near Lightston (1849, State's first, later on Fountain Alley); Lazard Lion's general merchandise, at San Pedro (1856; later several on First; now at Second and San Fernando), Pfister's grocery (1854, southwest at First), and Hoppe's general merchandise store (1850, present Spring's Inc.) At the Guadalupe Creek and Bassham & Kincaid's flour mill (1854) and at Third Street, R. G. Moody's flour mill (after 1858; founded 1854).

First business to move onto First Street was Frank and John Stock's hardware (1857; founded in 1852 as a tin-shop on the Plaza). Among others following were Pomeroy & McKenzie's San Jose Foundry, at San Antonio (1852), Eli Jones & Co.'s merchandise store, opposite El Dorado (1855), Achilles Waldteufel's music store, Brown & Son's clothing store, and Schlessinger's dry goods.

Among other business enterprises started were Philip Doerr's bakery (1853), Marcus Williams' pottery (1857), and in 1854, Albee's foundry, Cottrell's distillery, and the Vinyard flour mills.

FROM JUZGADO TO CITY HALL

The 1798 Juzgado was torn down (1850), Hoppe using its adobes to build his store and residence. The first American Courthouse was then built on First about opposite Fountain Alley and the City offices were housed on Lightston Alley (present site of Mercury Herald press rooms) until Goodrich's \$40,000, two-story, 68x42, crenellated City Hall was completed on North Market (present firehouse site) in 1855. The courts (late 1851) located briefly above the Bella Union Saloon (Auzerals block), then moved to the State House until that burned in 1853, in which year it also occupied the Lightston Alley adobe with the City offices, until its frame structure was finished (later What Cheer House, S. E. Second & San Fernando) which it occupied until 1860.

VALLEY-WIDE ENTERPRISE

There was no chamber of commerce then, but records are full of big town meetings to discuss new enterprises, such as Coleman Younger and Edward Auzerals' meeting (1857) to urge beet sugar manufacture, others to talk up a railroad to San Francisco. One of the

largest was called (December 2, 1858) to deplore the federal injunction that had stopped work at the New Almaden Mine as its famous title suit started. The mine remained closed until 1861.

Mills and stage stations were fixing sites for future towns about the valley--Saratoga (McCarthyville), 1850, with Haun's three-story papermill in 1851; James Houck's inn at present Gilroy, 1850; James Campbell's stage stand, Mountain View, 1852; Michael Hughes house, Milpitas, 1852; E. O. Crosby's homestead and James Otterson's stage stand and road-house, "Uncle Jim's Cabin", Mayfield, 1853; James Alexander Forbes' stone flour mill, Los Gatos, completed in 1854. James Lick (1855) near present Agnew was building his palatial, mahogany-wainscoted \$200,000 flour mill.

AMAZING EARLY CROPS

Stock raising continued to dominate farm enterprise, but from the first there were a multitude of agricultural experiments with the virgin soil. In a movement of greater character than gold-seeking, earliest valley farmers made fortunes quite as impressive as improvident Argonauts. Valley apples were selling at \$1 apiece in San Francisco and the gold fields. John M. Horner of Union township, on 150 acres netted \$200,000 from a single crop of potatoes, onion, and tomatoes in 1850. Next year he was first in the State to grow seed, 1100 pounds of onion and cabbage. Gigantic vegetables grew in the new soil. Records of 1851 ("Reports, U. S. Commissioner of Patents, 1852," vol. 2, page 3) are full of such wonders as Isaac Branham's 63-pound beet and three-foot, 40-pound carrots; 3-pound potatoes, 22-inch onions, 26-inch tomatoes; massive heads of wheat and barley, 150 and 200 to the single root. Of wheat crops here, an 1855 record mentions a harvest of 87 bushels to the acre.

The 1852 county census shows 19,066 acres under cultivation (24,500 acres by 1856), with a farm investment of \$1,152,325. This acreage produced 560,700 bushels of cereals, 653,700 bushels of potatoes, 1300 of beans, 21,000 of beets, 11,000 of carrots, 1175 tons of hay, and 501,450 pounds of other produce. Cronise ("Natural Wealth of California") tells of fields planted with grain here for ten years without fertilization, with the last crop heaviest, noting this particularly on the Stockton rancho between San Jose and Santa Clara. Robinson ("Life in California") says "nowhere in the world was there, perhaps, a soil more yielding for wheat".

Lorenzo Dow Stephens, a Jawhawker, introduced the State's first threshing machine and reaper here in 1850.

On the 1852 ranges were 16,020 beef cattle, 4371 horses, 3546 work oxen, 609 mules, 4201 cows, 1765 hogs and 3620 sheep. Poultry increased from 2800 in 1852 to 25,000 in 1856. The latter year shows other increases with 29,575 horned cattle, 5000 swine, and 14,000 sheep. In Latin days of the Pueblo cows were milked only for motherless babes. Now dairying grew rapidly. Cheese made by Wilkes near San Jose received state recognition as early as 1850.

FIRST ORCHARDS

Though horticulture here did not assume importance until the seventies, nor dominance until the eighties, orchards were being planted in and about San Jose in 1852; improved stocks arrived with pioneer nurserymen next year; and the State's first county agricultural society was organized in 1853, and the prune itself came in 1856. The county in 1852 boasted 17,739 fruit trees and 16,800 grape vines; by 1856, 106,000 fruit trees and 150,000 vines.

Orchards of poorer Mission stock, planted during the conquest, were coming into highly profitable bearing when larger acreages were set out in 1852--Aram's 20 acres at present Taylor Street and the Guadalupe Creek replacing an Indian rancheria; William Daniel's orchard in the block now bounded by Julian, Market, St. James, and First Streets,

and E. W. Case's 350 trees on the Alviso Road. Judge Henry C. Skinner (1850) brought apple seeds across the plains and developed the Skinner Seedling on his orchard at Nineteenth (then Fifteenth) and Julian Streets.

Commodore Stockton (early 1852) imported many peach, pear, apple, plum, nectarine and apricot trees and strawberry plants from Massachusetts, and B. S. Fox, who had brought them, established a 200-acre nursery (April 1853) on the Milpitas Road, three miles north of San Jose. A Frenchman named Lavalie imported more trees (1854-5) and planted them on the eastern edge of town. D. C. Vestal (1854) set out an orchard on Twelfth near the Berryessa Road, later developing the Moorpark district. Sylvester Newhall (1856) built a nursery and later planted an orchard in the Willows.

THE COMING OF THE PRUNE

Louis Pellier, after forty-nining, set up a nursery on San Pedro near St. James (1853). His brother, Pierre, going to France to marry, brought back (December 1856) two large trunks filled with scions and seeds which Louis had ordered. In those trunks came the valley's prune industry. "Le petit prune d'Agen", grafted on local stocks, proved peculiarly adapted here, as first realized a few years later by John Rock. Pellier also brought cork trees, planted on The Alameda and Lick Mills, but these taking 50 years to mature were cut down before producing.

EARLY GRAPE GROWING

As early as 1849 Captain Elisha Stevens had planted a four-acre vineyard of Mission stock near Cupertino. Improved table and wine varieties were brought (1852-4) by Charles LeFranc and planted on the west side. Louis Pellier (1854) introduced other fine French varieties; Frank Stock, Sr., (1858) planted a vineyard of Rhenish and French varieties near present Eighth and Margaret Streets; Antonio Delmas (on Delmas Avenue), Sainsevain, Victor Spreckens, and L. J. Burrell (back of Wrights, 1856) also planted early vineyards.

Sainsevain (1856) tried champagne manufacture unsuccessfully.

Naglee (1858) was setting out his orchard and vineyard in the southeast quarter of the City, making world-famous brandy there after his service in the Civil War.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FORMED

Organized effort fostered these early experiments.

This valley taking the leadership, Thomas Shelton of Santa Clara sponsored the State's first agricultural display (San Francisco, November 1851), where local products took most of the awards. Shelton introduced the State's first strawberries and brought its second swarm of bees (1851) with difficulty via The Isthmus, selling the two swarms it threw off the first year for \$105 and \$110.

The first organization--the Pioneer Horticultural Society--was born (August 13, 1853) at an informal gathering under a large liveoak in what was later Prevost's Gardens on the western edge of the City. Organizers were Louis Prevost, William Daniels, Judge Skinner, L. Pillia, J. R. Bontemps, Fox, Aram, J. Q. A. Ballou, R. G. Moody, Judge Davis Devine, L. A. Gould, Thomas Fallon. Exhibits and meetings were held in the City Hall.

From this body grew (May 6, 1854) the Santa Clara County Agricultural Society at a meeting in the City Hall, with Dr. L. H. Bascom elected president.

Great impetus came from the State Agricultural Society's third annual fair here (October 7, 1856), filling the City with visitors. Earliest improved-stock orchards were in bearing; the bulk of the prizes stayed here. Making their first state survey, officials recorded amazement at the pre-eminent horticultural advance here, mentioning particularly the services rendered by Prevost's, Fox's, and Smith & Winchell's nurseries, the latter on the east side of the City.

The local society reorganized (January 1, 1857) as the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, with Judge Daniels as president, incorporated (March 12, 1859), and with state funds and dues bought 76.75 acres on The Alameda (\$6142) from Naglee and others, landscaped it, set out a racetrack, and held annual fairs until state aid ceased in 1880.

Early orchardists made money. Fallon (1857) got \$800 for the crop from 15 pear trees planted in a 20-foot square back of his home at San Pedro and San Augustine.

VARIED FARM ENTERPRISES

Coleman Younger, who had planted 211 acres of apples, peaches, and pears on his Alviso Road ranch (1856), imported thoroughbred Kentucky horses and Durham cattle (1858), and during the century shipped fine animals over North America from Central America to British Columbia, and even to Japan.

Rose & Hartman started a preserved fruit manufactory (September 1857), in which year sugar beet raising was attempted. In 1858 sugar cane and flax growing was tried.

Louis Prevost's introduction of the silk-worm (1853) caused state-wide excitement. He planted 25,000 mulberry trees from seed. Spoiled Chinese silk-worm importations nearly caused abandonment of the enterprise, but French importations did better and Prevost raised some silk and won State Fair premiums. The experiment collapsed in the late sixties when state bonuses caused over-expansion by many who introduced silk-worm diseases by poor importations. Pasteur's bacteriological discoveries in France had saved the industry there and the Franco-Prussian war closed the only market.

Earliest organized irrigation project here was the Kirk Ditch Company (1859) of Theophilus Kirk, one of the early orchardists.

3

PROFOUND SOCIAL CHANGES

More profound than replacement of adobe huts by brick and frame buildings were the social changes of the decade. The rowdy gambling spirit, if not entirely departing, was increasingly restricted by the growing influence of American home circles and Protestant ministers, as reflected in the new City's ordinances. Growing stability and official activity was dispersing banditti of transitional times. Where rancheros had before resided in the Pueblo for the diversions and protection it offered, leaving their lands to the care of vaqueros and hired Indians, American farmers were spreading over the valley with their families and looking to San Jose more as a mercantile center. Social reunions and musical and dramatic entertainments were replacing fandangoes, just as agricultural exhibits were overshadowing rodeos. In the place of September 17 came July 4 as the chief holiday, the first, in 1850, being very especially celebrated.

Protestant divines were founding new churches in a community before exclusively Catholic and taking the lead in founding schools. California's first four collegiate institutions--three Catholic--were established here by 1851; these amid a dozen elementary schools.

FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCHES

The valley's first Protestant sermon was preached by the Methodist, Rev. Elihu Anthony, in a stretch of chaparral (N. E. First & Santa Clara) early in November 1846. Eight persons at the home of James Mathers organized (October 6, 1849) the first Protestant church--the Independent Presbyterian Church (First Presbyterian, after June 3, 1858). Next day being Sunday, it met in the Juzgado where Rev. John W. Douglass, the Legislature's first chaplain, preached from the text (Eph. 3:19-21): "Now, therefore, ye are no more strangers and foreigners..." First sacrament of the Lord's Supper was celebrated (February 1850) in the blue denim tent "Grandma" Bascom had sewn that Rev. S. V. Blakesly might have a school on second Street.

Methodist and Baptist churches were also formed in the Fall of 1849--the former by the noted future bishop, William Taylor, who, lately returned from Australia, was coming up the coast scattering the seeds of California's present eucalyptus trees. The Methodist church was formed at the home of Mrs. Samuel Young with 11 members; the Baptists by Rev. O. C. Wheeler with eight members.

The South Methodist congregation organized (May 25, 1851), met in the State House, and dedicated (October 17, 1852) their \$5350 brick church (N.E. Second & San Fernando.)

Early in 1850 the Methodists bought a building, accommodating 600, on Third Street, and (July 1853) moved it (S. E. Second & Santa Clara).

Presbyterians and Baptists used the Juzgado until it was torn down, when the Presbyterians built a \$3000 frame church (dedicated February 9, 1851), seating 180, (east on Second between Santa Clara and St. John). Much of it, brought around The Horn, had seen service in Henry Ward Beecher's old Plymouth church. A \$1000 addition was made (1853).

Baptists had a building on Santa Clara (Opera House site) that was burned (1856). In 1852 they built a brick church (Second & San Antonio).

Meanwhile a new St. Joseph's Catholic church having been blessed (1846) and having received furnishings, San Jose became a separate Catholic parish (November 13, 1850). The church was remodeled (1859) at a cost of \$16,000.

FIRST FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

First Masonic organization, in fact the first fraternal body in the City or County, was San Jose Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M. (July 11, 1850) with 22 members, chartered November 27.

Reflecting the early influx of Germans, the San Jose Verein was formed (1856). San Jose Lodge, No. 34, I.O.O.F., organized December 30, 1854.

Not only was the State House used by early churches and organizations; it was appropriated every free night for sociables and balls. The County Court considered this infringed on its dignity and ordered (July 1852) "no dances, shows, or balls held therein". The community was so indignant that the court modified the order to the point of requiring a fee for the janitor and watchman.

Horace Greely (August 24) and Bayard Taylor (September 2 and 3) were notable lecturers here in 1859, which year saw James Stark open the City's first theater on North First (October 10) with the play "Richelieu".

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES FOUNDED

California's first English school started (February 1846) for children of immigrants who had crowded Mission Santa Clara buildings. Mrs. Olive M. Isbell taught it two months until illness of her husband forced her to close it. Without blackboards or paper, her pupils formed their letters on the backs of their hands.

San Jose's first English school met a short time (early 1847) in the east end of the Juzgado. Its pupils, 9 to 17 years of age, were separated from the Pueblo prison only by a barred window. They were taught the "Three R's" and the New Testament. Attempts of 1848 failed since available teachers were more interested in the mines, though there was a brief attempt to run a school on San Pedro Street. Another attempt was made in 1850 in Grandma Bascom's tent at Second and San Antonio.

First public school was established (1851) under a legislative act (May 1). Parents contributed \$185 for it in 1852 when a \$75 shack was built on the Plaza near the present City Hall site, then a garbage dump. Another attempt was the Civil and Military school (November 1852) of Col. Charles A. Seefeld, Prof. Frederick Mooshake and Hipolito Adler. Bascom Institute (Methodist, for girls) opened February 1853 under Mrs. R. C. Hammond. It continued until 1859.

The county common school system with 16 districts started (October 8, 1853). San Jose's Plaza School (reopened March 14) being taught by Rev. Horace Richardson of the Baptist Church. It had adequate tax support by May 24 when the City School Commissioners reported it had 60 pupils. In June Orrin Hinds opened another school in the Baptist church, transferring (August) as assistant to Principal Samuel Lea who started the San Jose Academy.

Rev. Eli Corwin, urging better school housing, presented plans (March 1854) to the City Council for \$5000 schoolhouses. Though the City was having trouble getting school funds from the County, one was opened (Third and Santa Clara) that year, taught by Freeman Gates. Citizens petitioned (October 1855) that the San Fernando-Market School, which had 50 pupils, be taken over by the City, its teacher getting a mere pittance from private contributions. This was done.

The Public School System was organized by ordinance (April 16, 1856) and a superintendent, Rev. Corwin, appointed (February 15, 1858). An \$8000 schoolhouse was built (January 1857) in Washington Square. There were five school districts in the township now, with 789 pupils.

STATE'S FIRST COLLEGES

California's first colleges were all founded here by 1851.

California Wesleyan College (after March 29, 1852, University of the Pacific) was chartered June 10, 1851, as the result of a Methodist conference here, addressed by Rev. Isaac Owen, that January, when it had started as the San Jose Academy under Prof. and Mrs. Edward Bannister (S. E. Second and San Fernando) with 60 pupils. Its first term closed November 28, 1851. Next year, on completion of its buildings, it moved to Santa Clara where it graduated ten with baccalaureate degrees in 1858. That year it founded the State's first medical college (afterwards, the Cooper Medical; the Stanford Medical School). The San Jose Academy continued here in 1852 under J. M. Kimberlin.

Santa Clara College started (March 19, 1851) in the old Mission buildings and received its State charter April 28, 1855.

The beginnings of Notre Dame Academy (chartered June 11, 1855) was the girl's school opened (August 4, 1851) by Sisters Loyola and Mary Catherine of the Notre Dame Sisterhood, with the assistance of Martin Murphy and others. In its day and boarding school in a two-story frame building on Santa Clara Street it had 150 pupils, Protestant and Catholic, in 1853. Oldest of these institutions was what was known as St. Joseph's College started in 1850 in a building adjoining the church on San Fernando.

FIRST NEWSPAPERS

San Jose's first newspaper was James B. DeVoe's "State Journal" (December 19, 1850), promoting Gwin's senatorial candidacy. Next was C. M. Blake's "Daily Argus" (January 4, 1851), furthering Fremont's second senatorial campaign. Neither survived the 1851 Legislature.

Emerson, Damon & Jones' "San Jose Weekly Visitor" (June 20, 1851), the Mercury-Herald's ancestor, was the first permanent newspaper. It became the "Santa Clara Register" (August 1852), published by Givens George and J. C. Emerson, with F. B. Murdoch, lawyer and land agent, as editor. Murdoch gained control (1853), renamed it the "San Jose Telegraph" and published it weekly the rest of the decade.

Givens George's "San Jose Semi-Weekly Tribune" (January 4, 1854) was sold (1850) to George O'Daugherty.

CHANGING MORALS

Persuasion, example and morals legislation sought change in customs and habits of the City recently Mexican.

Contrast with later decrees that of the Alcalde in early 1850: "Whereas, it has been represented to me that an individual named Jose Maria Edwards is living in a constant state of intoxication to the utter neglect of his goods and effects, which lie exposed in the street; and the same being proven to the satisfaction of this court, it has been thought fit to order that an inventory of the same be taken and stored in some safe place, until said J. M. Edwards recovers his mind and be able to conduct the business properly."

Less tolerant were ordinances: (April 24, 1850) prohibiting gambling; (May 31) prohibiting bull-fights, this apparently the State's first such law. Another ordinance (June 26, 1850) closed all business except hotels on the Sabbath, also the first such law in the State as vigorous protests showed. This prohibition was later (October 6, 1852) limited to gambling and amusements, the informer to get half the fine.

Noisy music and beating of "drums" on Sunday was prohibited (September 3, 1850) in which month the Spanish element petitioned vainly for theaters and bull-fights on Sunday. A similar plea from liquor dealers was rejected (December) and also the plea of gamblers (September 17, 1851) who claimed that because of the anti-gambling law San Jose money was going to Santa Clara. The Council (1853) licensed gambling at \$500 per table.

VIGILANTE ACTIVITY

Vigilantes lynched several here during the decade, though they probably got the wrong man when they hung Demasio Berryessa (July 22, 1854) for Alexander W. McClure's murder. San Jose's Committee of Safety (1852) composed of many leading citizens, indulged in few hangings, preferring to execute by shooting. The Eagle Guards, of which White, Belden, and Branham were members, kept order during hangings. The "Register" (November 18, 1852) attributed to all this effort the fact that "there has been less crime; that no murder nor robbery has taken place for a fortnight past."

San Jose offered 1000 volunteers when San Francisco's Second Vigilance Committee set up "Fort Gunnybags" in the summer of 1856. When law-and-order appeals at the meeting here, by Burnett and William T. Wallace, failed to head off this offer, they called a meeting of their group (June 23, 1856) to condemn Vigilance proceedings.

There were many hangings by legal process here, as well as several escapes from the insecure prison. Several hung were horse-thieves--a drastic penalty in view of their recent Mexican tradition.

MURIETTA HUNTED DOWN

Local citizens played a leading part in dispersing criminal bands. A mounted company under swaggering Harry Love of Santa Clara tracked down and shot 19-year-old Joaquin Murietta (ne Carrillo) and his lieutenant, Three-Fingered Jack, in the summer of 1853 under special authority conferred by the Legislature. This band had left a trail of murder and pillage for three years from the Mother Lode to Los Angeles. Claudio, another terror of the mines, was killed with five of his band near Salinas the same year. Francisco ("Negro") Garcia and his band were scattered (1855) from their headquarters at the head of Uvas Creek. He was arrested (1872) for murder but acquitted for lack of witnesses. Anastasio Garcia and his band of "Los Manilos" were captured and hung in the south, with local aid, after wide depredations. All these bandits had pillaged and murdered in this County.

Of other notable crimes might be mentioned William Aikenhead's embezzlement of \$15,000 from the county treasury (January 1853). He fled before doubts were cast on his claim of having been robbed.

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ADMINISTRATION IN THE FIFTIES

Mayors of the American city were Josiah Belden, April 13, 1850 to April 15, 1851; Thomas White, to December 5, 1854; O. H. Allen, to April 2, 1855; S. O. Houghton, to April 16, 1856; Lawrence Archer, to August 5, 1856; John M. Murphy, to April 20, 1857. Presidents of the Board of Trustees: R. G. Moody, to April 19, 1858; P. O. Minor, to April 18, 1859. Thomas Fallon was Mayor from April 18, 1859 to April 11, 1860.

They were a distinguished group, called to a difficult task of keeping the City solvent with little income. Despite the legacy of debt left by San Jose's experience as State Capital, they had to organize from the bottom essential civic services in a community growing too fast. Aiding them in these years were many councilmen of equal attainments, such as Dr. Benjamin Cory, San Jose's first practicing physician and a constant champion of civic rectitude.

The City's assessment (1850) was \$2,645,625; its income \$37,359. Citizens could pay their taxes in gold dust.

Belden's administration checked \$16-a-day salary raids on empty city coffers. White's was distinguished by reducing the debt from \$60,000 to \$3408, clearing the way for building the City Hall, authorized by a 265-57 vote (August 14, 1854). In this year the City agreed to advance one-third of the cost of caring for county indigents.

Land title involvements and other obligations caused citizens (January 24, 1857) to seek a new charter, while asking the State to delay its act for funding the City debt. The City reincorporated (March 27, 1857), and after meeting its debts by land sales was again incorporated in 1859.

ARTESIAN WATER SUPPLY

The old Mexican Acequia was inadequate to furnish the City with water. Another old acequia across Market Street near Julian Hanks' home was opened and (October 1851) the Council took steps to "lay pipes beneath the streets through which to introduce fresh water."

The problem was unexpectedly solved early in January 1854 when Merritt Brothers, boring a well with a six-inch augur on their place (Fifth near St. John) struck artesian water at 80 feet. J. S. Shepherd struck the second such well three miles from town in the same month. T. Meyers bored the third such well in February.

Seeking water for the City, William Campbell struck a gusher on the present Bank of America site. It flooded the streets to Market until drained by a crooked trench down what thereafter was known as Fountain Alley.

Most remarkable of such wells was Major G. A. Dabney's near San Fernando Street in August. Defying all efforts to control it, it flooded that part of the City. Distracted Dabney was ordered by the Council to pay a \$50 fine every day it ran. That had no effect on the well. He hired a hundred men at prevailing high wages, brought two huge redwood logs from the mountains in an effort to cap it. For six weeks it flowed a stream four feet wide by six inches deep until its flow was reduced by new adjoining wells.

Nearly 2000 artesian wells were to gush in the valley in the 40 following years, until increasing population and farm irrigation depleted the underground supply.

HEALTH MEASURES

Cholera epidemics of 1850 and 1852 caused the Council to give some heed to health, its ordinances including the following: (November 4, 1850) all cattle to be slaughtered on Washington Square; (May 23) all itinerant vendors to be licensed; (March 17, 1852) non-residents to keep no more than 20 head of sheep, cattle, or horses pastured within the City for more than 24 hours; (November 19) swine not to run loose in the area between Second and William and Julian and the Guadalupe, this law extended (April 18, 1859) to include the whole City.

Antonio Chabolla gave Oak Hill Cemetery from his Yerba Buena Rancho to the City during the 1850 cholera epidemic. There bodies were brought on a little wagon drawn by two goats. The cemetery was enclosed by a board fence in 1858.

EARLY FIRE PROTECTION

The Council (June 11, 1850) ordained fire limits from Second Street to the Acequia and from St. James to San Carlos, prohibiting at the same time buildings of canvas, willow, cotton cloth, tules, mustard, reeds, or other grassy substances, and forbidding haystacks in the city unless enclosed and guarded.

Fire Engine Company No. 1 was organized by volunteers (November 4, 1850) taking the name, Eureka Fire Company No. 1, a fortnight later because it had no engine. Four fire wards and wardens were created and \$2000 appropriated for apparatus (April 29, 1853). San Jose Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, with a home-made truck, organized (January 3, 1854), and Frank Lightston furnished the old city offices in Lightston Alley for the two volunteer companies at a 25-cent annual rental. Empire Engine Company No. 1 joined the volunteers (July 21, 1854) and an ancient engine shipped around The Horn was provided for \$1800. Citizens aided the Hook and Ladder volunteers to buy a \$404 fire bell (June 1854). Torrent Engine Company No. 2 was organized (May 12, 1857) to man a small hand-pump

brought from New York. Because of their efficiency quenching a kitchen blaze in his First Street home, Judge W. T. Wallace gave the volunteers \$1000 which became the next egg for the Firemen's Charitable Association. There were big fires to be fought, but the volunteers also enjoyed periodic balls and also paraded annually on Fourth of July.

FIRST STREET WORK

San Jose's streets hardly deserved the name during the fifties. Santa Clara between First and Market (where "Hoppe's Pond" was wide and deep) was a quagmire in the winter. And that was the main street. The Alameda was impassable four months of the year. Travelers to San Francisco often drove in circles in the fog, with no fences to guide them. Alviso Road was necessarily wide, so that new ruts could be made when old ones grew marshy.

Among its actions, the Council ordered (June 10, 1850) the opening of what is now West Santa Clara Street, condemning the Manuel Pinto and Salvador Mora adobes in the way; ordered (December 2) board sidewalks and gravel crossings on the business portions of First, Santa Clara, Market, and San Fernando Streets; directed all property owners (December 17, 1852) to lay off ten-foot sidewalks in front of their premises; fenced off all western streets (March 10, 1853) except First to Alviso and the "oblique street" (possibly Chabolla Alley) towards the Stockton Rancho, declaring "There are no other outlets necessary on that side of the city." It appropriated \$1500 to improve Santa Clara Street from First to Guadalupe Creek (1853), and \$1350 to macadamize First from Santa Clara to San Fernando (1859).

The County Court of Sessions (1850) had decreed roads roughly corresponding to the present Oakland highway, Monterey highway, San Francisco highway (but farther east), and the Los Gatos road. Soon after to provide an alternate way to Santa Clara when The Alameda was flooded, it ordered what is present Union Avenue laid out.

STATE'S FIRST TELEGRAPH

Communication improved. The Telegraph was only nine years old when (October 15, 1853) California's first inter-city telegraph line was completed between San Francisco and San Jose by the California State Telegraph Co. in a year of financial and building difficulties. It was extended to Marysville the same month, James Gamble, manager and construction supervisor, told how mystified natives watched for a visible message along the wires and thought the poles were crosses to ward off evil spirits. It cost a dollar to send ten words to San Francisco.

Several companies attempting transcontinental service, the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co. ran another line through San Jose (1858) and south over the Butterfield stage route, reaching Los Angeles (1860), there to stop.

MAILS AND TRANSPORTATION

Stages up the peninsula and steamboats and sloops out of Alviso transported passengers and express, carried mail. First regularly appointed postmaster, succeeding Hoppe, was John R. Wilson when the postoffice was formally opened (August 7, 1851), still in Hoppe's store. Postage was 40 cents a half-ounce, reduced to 10 cents with the advent of the Pony Express (1852), when the postoffice was moved to the present Auzeais Block, then to First opposite El Dorado, and then (1856) to Santa Clara near Market. San Jose enjoyed monthly overland and weekly San Francisco mail.

First passenger stage line up the peninsula was established April 1850, the time 9 hours, the fare two ounces (\$32). By December there were three sail or steamboat lines operating out of Alviso and competition drove the fares down steadily during the decade by land and water. The stages left San Jose from Price's Mansion House and made Mountain View without a stop.

STEAMBOATS AND STAGE COACHES

Captain Moran's "Firefly" and Captain Whitmore's "New Star" were (spring of 1850) first regular steamboats serving San Jose. The old Embarcadero up the Guadalupe was largely abandoned (1851) when the sloop "Caledonia" found the more convenient Steamboat Slough navigable. First steamboat that way was Elliott Reed and E. A. Kendall's express boat "Boston" and first to ply it regularly was the "Jenny Lind" (1852).

This stern-wheeler, best yet seen on the bay, ran freight at \$8 per ton from Alviso. Passengers preferred her, much to San Jose's sorrow when, at 12:10 p.m. Saturday, April 10, 1853, her overstrained boilers exploded on a fast run to San Francisco with 150 excursionists, about four miles up the bay. Forty died instantly; 20 were seriously hurt. Of the former were Bernard J. Murphy and Charles White of this city. Of the latter were Jacob D. Hoppe, who died soon afterwards. Steamboating lost its flavor thereafter for San Jose.

Stage lines met, cut for cut, declining steamboat fares--in the first year from \$32 to \$16; to \$10, July 1851; \$8 in 1853, and \$6 in 1854. Stage operators of 1850 were Ackley & Morrison and John W. Whisman of Mountain View. The latter sold to Hall & Crandall in September. Heavy rains the first winter made roads impassable, stage lines were temporarily withdrawn and traffic diverted to the steamboats "William Robinson" and "New Star". In 1852 the San Francisco road was moved to its present line and stages resumed their runs. The stages left Clay and Kearny Streets for San Jose each day at 8 a.m.; left San Jose's Mansion House at 7 a.m. Dillon, Hedge & Co. was another competing line in 1853.

Crandall gave up the San Francisco run and (March 1856) with his brother started an omnibus line between San Jose and Santa Clara. Captain R. K. Ham (1858) started a rival line. Each had two two-horse busses, carrying 14 persons. Each bus made four trips between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., the fare 25 cents each way, except when the lines engaged in periodic farecutting, when it dropped to 10 cents.

William H. Hoy's stage was making tri-weekly trips (May 1857) from San Jose to Sonora; its fare \$10 one way. The same year Butterfield's Overland Mail co. started its San Francisco-St. Louis run. San Jose was its first stop out of San Francisco. Its route lay over the Pacheco Pass to the San Joaquin.

RAILROAD PIONEERING

California's first projected railroad resulted from San Francisco-San Jose cooperation as early as 1849. The matter was broached at a community meeting here (January 26, 1851) and presented to the City Council (February 3) as a community stock scheme to heal the City's wounds from removal of the Capitol. Request was made (February 6) that City lands set aside for the Capitol, excepting St. James and Washington Squares, be given to finance it. The Council was favorable but wanted to wait until it learned whether its heavy capitol debt would be assumed by State or County. Private subscriptions totaled \$100,000 in February. The company incorporated (September 6) as the Pacific and Atlantic Railroad Co., with plans to continue to the Mississippi River after building to San Jose. Surveys started down the peninsula and (October 4) Dr. Davis Devine, company president, asked the City for rights-of-way through certain streets.

Calculations (December 26) of benefits from the road, furnish significant figures as to early San Jose-San Francisco travel and trade--10,500 persons by stage or boat up the peninsula in the seven months ending January 31, 1851; 2,000,000 feet of lumber shipped through Alviso at \$15 per 1000 feet. But San Francisco and San Jose, like New York banks were lukewarm since the road was still on paper. Congress was asked for aid in land grants, but the bill passed only one house. The road was surveyed (December) by William J. Lewis, who estimated the road would cost \$1,539,126.17.

Progress was slow until October 29, 1853 when the company reorganized with \$2,000,000 capitalization. Considerable stock was subscribed by December and belief that the road would soon be built started a real estate boom here. President Devine asked (December 2) for St. James Square as the site for the depot. The petition granted, the road, now fully organized, began construction. But financial troubles of 1854-55 involved its friends in disaster and nothing more was heard of it for a time. However, meetings here in January and February, 1859, to consider C. T. Ryland's proposal for an Alviso railroad to connect with fast steamboats, dropped the plan when it developed that the old company, reincorporated with the less grandiloquent name of San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Co. was about to resume building operations.

IX.--ADVANCING SIXTIES

"The Santa Clara Valley is the most fertile and lovely of California. It is covered (in the south) with Spanish grants, so is not cultivated, but near San Jose, where it is divided into farms, it is in high cultivation; farmhouses having sprung up and rich fields of grain growing orchards everywhere abound...

"Nearly east of San Jose, some distance in the mountains, is a high peak we wished to reach, being the highest in that part of the Diablo Range.... Mr. Hamilton went with us. A ride of six miles across the plain brought us to the foot of the ridge. All this is enclosed, in farms, and under good cultivation. Farmhouses, orchards, etc., give it an American look. We then struck the ridge, and on rising, had a capital chance to see this part of the valley. It is....an almost perfect plain, very fertile, a perfect garden, and much of it in higher cultivation than any other part of California....

"We reached the peak after 4 p.m. The view was very extensive and the day very clear."

---William H. Brewer (August 26, 1861)

"Up and Down California"

(This is the first recorded ascent of Mt. Hamilton. When Brewer's chief, Prof. J. D. Whitney, of the California Geological Survey, vetoed the plan to call it Mt. Whitney, Brewer named it for his old friend, Rev. L. Hamilton, San Jose Presbyterian clergyman, who entertained him here.)

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San Jose and vicinity continued to advance. The Civil War promoted self-reliance. Entry of two railroads gave it new economic horizons. Settlement of its old land disputes took a millstone from its neck. Its first banks organized. Agriculture increased many fold and first dried fruit shipments were made. In manufactures, the county led in California in capital invested.

As turnpike companies and special taxes opened roads about it, San Jose was improving its streets, building its first street car line, organizing gas, water, and sewer services. An imposing courthouse and notable hotels featured unprecedented building. Pioneer educational efforts were being improved. New churches, first daily newspapers, notable theatrical productions, particularly by remarkable amateur companies, all marked the decade.

"It bids fair to become the Athens of the Pacific," reads a contemporary boast. The decade opened with the Second and Third Wards mustard-covered. Land west of The Alameda was still a trackless, bushy commons. Santa Clara Street ended at Tenth. Business was swinging over to First Street and some venturesome souls were even building stores "out in the country" south of San Antonio Street. Residences chiefly stood between Market and the Guadalupe Creek though the region between First and Washington Square was filling in. Duck and geese hunters had only to go to the Coyote, or, venturing a little farther east, find rabbits, quail, coyotes, and deer, or an occasional grizzly in Alum Rock Canyon.

The 1860 federal census gives a county population of 11,912, its 2295 families owning \$4,722,795 in real estate and \$4,945,995 personal property, according to county assessments. By 1870 the San Jose Township population alone was 12,525, included in 2547 families, living in 2661 houses. The marshall's 1868 census gives the City 6111 inhabitants, of whom 2106 were children under 15.

SAN JOSE IN THE CIVIL WAR

The Civil War roused high feeling here. Considerable "Secesh Democrat" strength made political campaigns virulent. There was much talk of secret organizations; much crime under guise of Confederate sympathy.

Several military organizations were formed, mostly for home-guard service and for Pacific Coast campaigns against Indians and outlaws posing as Confederates. The first was the San Jose Volunteers (afterwards Co. C., First Regiment), organized June 20, 1860, under Captain H. A. Gourley and Lieutenants John Martin, D. C. Vestal, and S. C. Thomas. The volunteers served in Indian campaigns and Vestal's company, after 2000 miles of desert marching, assisted in the capture of Showalter and his band.

San Joseans served in Companies A and I, Second Regiment, and Companies D, E, and G, Third Regiment, which organized in 1861, served in the Rockies. Co. C, Eighth Regiment, organized here in 1864. The First Battalion of Mountaineers (1862) served against Indians in California and Nevada. San Joseans served in Companies E, I and L, First Cavalry Regiment (1861) which served in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas against Indians.

Major Jose Ramon Pico of San Jose, son of the last Mexican governor and who barely escaped being shot by Weber in the American conquest, formed the First Battalion of Native Cavalry (1862) which served in California and Arizona.

HOME GUARD COMPANIES

Of home-guard and state-service units, the San Jose Zouaves organized September 30, 1862, under Captain G. H. Hare and Lieutenants C. L. Yates, A. W. White, and C. H. Pomeroy; the National Light Artillery (July 9, 1863) under Captain S. O. Houghton and Lieutenants C. T. Healey, J. Wiegert, Nathan B. Edwards, and Edmund Ladd.

The home-guard Fifth Regiment assimilated these and other companies about the valley when it organized April 30, 1864, under Colonel A. Jones Jackson; A. B. Bowley, lieutenant colonel; Jerome Porter, major; Dr. Benjamin Cory, surgeon; J. O. Wanzer, adjutant, and Charles N. Senter quartermaster. Captains of the various companies in it were J. J. Owen, Co. A., San Jose Union Guards; A. W. White, Co. B, San Jose Zouaves; T. F. Barnes, Co. C., Alviso Rifles; C. C. Smith, Co. D, Watsonville Guards; J. H. Adams, Co. E, Gilroy Guards; E. Dyer, Co. F, Alvarado Guards; M. D. Fuller, Co. G, Butler Guards; H. D. Menton, Co. H, Santa Clara Light Infantry; J. R. Hall, Co. I, Burnett Light Horse Guards; W. B. Tollman, Co. K, New Almaden Cavalry. Unattached was Captain John M. Murphy's Johnson Guards.

Gustavus Brohaska, having built a hall on Santa Clara Street between Second and Third, donated it for use by these companies. It was thereafter known as Armory Hall--the only public hall here from 1867-70. The Newhall acreage south of the City on the Guadalupe was furnished for drill grounds and target practice. In smaller units the men also bivouaced in St. James and Washington Squares. Being neither of the regular army nor the national guard at this time, the men bought their own uniforms--colorful affairs--practiced faithfully, and held notable balls.

SHERIFF ADAMS' "BATTLE"

But the war's one "battle" fought here (July 15, 1864) was between Sheriff J. H. Adams' posse of ten peace officers and a group of young stage robbers of this county, posing as Confederate Robin Hoods.

While the bulk of alarming newspaper accounts must be used with caution, there appears to have been a well-defined secret organization in the County to aid this Santa

Clara County band which in June had robbed two Wells-Fargo stages on the Placerville-Carson line of eight sacks of silver bullion for the Confederate cause. An El Dorado deputy sheriff had been killed in a brush with them. Sheriff Adams got word that the band was lurking in a house on the Almaden Road 2½ miles south of San Jose, waiting to way-lay the stage with the New Almaden mine pay-roll.

In the pitched battle that followed only Sheriff Adams' watch over his heart saved him from more than a glancing bullet-wound. John Creal Bouldware of the robbers was killed. Several were wounded. John Clendening, their leader, who had shot Sheriff Adams, was found later dying in a thicket in The Willows. Ab. Gillespie or Glasby was also wounded and captured. Of the posse, besides Sheriff Adams, Marshal J. Brownlee was wounded.

A determined effort to stamp out the organization followed. A member of the band was captured while visiting a lady friend at Forbes Mill a month later. A week after, a San Juan mountain rancher was arrested on the charge of furnishing the band a hide-out. Thomas B. Poole was captured and hung for the El Dorado officer's murder, and Preston Hodges of this county sentenced to 20 years imprisonment as an accomplice. A number of the organization were arrested at a Secession meeting here late in August.

CIVIL WAR GATHERINGS

Fourth of July celebrations were enthusiastic, though that of 1861 was marred by painful injuries suffered by Lieuts. Martin and Gourley and Edward Morton of the Volunteers in firing the national salute, and that of 1863 by a serious injury to David Piercy of the Zouaves in the premature discharge of a cannon.

A famous California political maxim was born when Rev. Thomas Starr King addressed a Unionist political meeting here in 1863. Many Milpitas citizens attended, and one of them bore a transparency: "As goes Milpitas, so goes the State".

San Jose received the news of Lincoln's assassination with deep feeling. A memorial funeral procession of unprecedented proportions was held.

THE "SETTLERS' WAR" OF '61

The U. S. Land Commission was completing its work of clearing the valley's land titles, and long-standing disputes culminated in the so-called "Settlers' War" in 1861.

It developed in April after title to Yerba Buena Rancho, south of town, was confirmed to Antonio Chabolla. Many had squatted long on hospitable Chabolla's land, and were highly incensed, especially when writs of ejectment were issued.

Sheriff John Murphy summoned a posse of 600 to execute the ejectments. The posse assembled at the courthouse but refused to aid and was dismissed. At 1 p.m. the same day a thousand settlers paraded armed through the streets. Settlers' leagues from surrounding communities and counties swelled their ranks, those from Saratoga bringing down a small cannon in a wagon. Sheriff Murphy rode out to the rancho, found settlers massed and grim. Many were his personal friends; he did not want to shed blood when calmer judgment later might show them their mistake. The gesture of disobedience to the writs was marked by no material damage and in the evening the settlers went to their homes.

Judge Sam Bell McKee called the attention of the bar to the armed resistance to District Court writs when it opened again here next month. He announced that since the Court's judgments were resisted, it would not sit in service to a people that would violate their duty to their government, and adjourned Court forthwith. The decisive action ended the resistance.

PUEBLO LAND SETTLEMENT

The Land Commission confirmed (April 3, 1866) the city's long-clouded Pueblo lands. As finally determined, they amounted to less than two leagues in five tracts, where the city had claimed four leagues (some held for "four leagues square") under its 1838 title. This had been pared to admit claims of several rancho grants.

Claimants to Pueblo lands outside city limits were ordered to apply within 90 days after February 1, 1867. The chief claim, that of Charles M. Weber, to 7453 acres in the San Felipe Valley and vicinity was rejected.

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THE RAILROAD ARRIVES

The railroad was completed to San Jose, January 16, 1864, and the first train was greeted by large crowds at the (1863) San Pedro Street depot, and by a 36-gun salute from the California Guards, a community barbecue, and speeches by Mayor Quimby and President Thomas Dame.

It was the climax of long effort. The San Francisco and San Jose Railroad, profiting from its two predecessors' experience, had built part of the road before offering stock, had secured State permission for a \$900,000 stock subscription election in San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties. Faced with San Francisco newspaper opposition, the company dissolved (June 1860). This county voted its \$200,000 share by a 722 majority. A fourth company formed (August 18), with C. T. Ryland the only San Jose director.

The new company had its troubles, but was building the road by October; contractors, Charles McLaughlin and A. H. Houston. Of \$285,300 private subscriptions, only \$100,000 was ever paid in. The directors and contractors took up the rest to prevent market manipulation.

Notable in pioneering effort that cleared the way for the later road were four San Joseans: Dr. Devine, H. M. Newhall, George B. Polhemus, and James Donahue (founder of San Francisco's Union Iron Works which built California's first railroad engine for the road in 1865.) When first efforts to get a right-of-way through 2000-acre Stockton rancho was deadlocked and the project near collapse. Polhemus and Newhall bought the entire tract for \$110,000, provided the right-of-way and subdivided the rest.

RAIL EXTENSION AND BUSINESS

The railroad was opened to "Big Tree Station" (Mayfield) October 17, 1863. It was completed to Gilroy March 16, 1869, receiving its 50-year Fourth Street franchise through San Jose, January 27, 1868.

It operated at first with two bulbous-stacked locomotives and three dozen passenger and freight cars. In its first month's operation (April) it carried 8384 passengers to San Francisco and 8541 to San Jose in two 2:20-hour runs daily--from San Francisco at 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. and from San Jose at 7:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. Its one-way fare was \$3. At first it operated second-class coaches, but soon was one-class. Its total freight business increased from \$97,389 in 1866 to \$105,428 in 1869.

The Gilroy extension came after the County agreed to take \$100,000 for its \$200,000 bonds. The extension did away with the old Watsonville stage which had long run from Calvin Martin's North First Street stand, stopping on the way south at Edenvale; Twelve Mile House (Coyote); Eighteen Mile House (Madrone); Twenty-One Mile House (Morgan Hill) and Gilroy.

The line, California's first projected railroad (the Sacramento Valley Railroad had commenced operations just before it), was bought (1867) by Huntington, Hopkins & Co. and called the Northern Division of the Southern Pacific (incorporated, 1865), which proposed to continue it south.

EAST BAY RAILROAD

On September 6, 1869, the first train arrived here from Sacramento over the line built via Stockton by the Western Pacific (later Central Pacific) which had been incorporated (December 1862) with directors including Newhall of San Jose. The line later merged with the Southern Pacific system.

The county by a 522 majority subscribed \$150,000 bonds for the line, a transaction which ultimately cost the County \$39,000.

Entry of the railroads spelled doom for Alviso passenger boat lines. In 1861 four companies--one steam and four sail--were operating boats from there.

FIRST STREET RAILROAD

Meanwhile San Jose replaced her Santa Clara stage lines with her first street car line. Captain Ham sold his horse omnibus line (1860) to J. W. Whisman, who sold (1862) to G. A. Seaver, who also bought the competing line of Emil Train. Meanwhile William Fitts, driver for Ham, started his own line (1861) which ran until 1869. Business was so good that Levi Millard (October 1863) opened the third stage on The Alameda, a four-horse omnibus that ran to McCarthysville (Saratoga) via Santa Clara.

These passed on with the advent of Samuel A. Bishop's San Jose and Santa Clara Horse Railroad, chartered March 1868. Tracks from First Street, San Jose, out the west side of The Alameda to Main Street, Santa Clara were laid (August 1 to November 1). The road was extended (August 1869) to Coyote Creek, but, the distance too great for horses at full speed, the county authorized steam power (July 6, 1870), which the city refused (July 1871).

TOLL ROAD IMPROVEMENTS

The Alameda, magnificent with tall trees, was still ungraded and impassable in wet winters until Hiram Shartzer's Alameda Turnpike Road Co. (incorporated June 6, 1862 by W. H. Hall, S. J. Hensley and Thomas Bodley) improved it by November 1 at a cost of \$28,686. The toll gate was at present Race Street, charging 10 cents for single buggies, 25 cents for teams, and \$1 daily for stages. The road was made free to all when the county bought it (July 1868.) Only houses on The Alameda then were those of Judge A. L. Rhodes, J. R. Johnson, Judge C. P. Hester, John Morse, and a man named Appleton. It was crossed by no streets from Stockton rancho then, nor were there any roads entering from Los Coches Rancho (then Naglee's) on the west.

A rumor (1870) that The Alameda, then 150 feet wide, overlapped free land, caused squatters overnight to enclose strips along it with board fences. Judge Rhodes circumvented this move by securing state and national acts (1871) which fixed its width at 115 feet (surveyed 1873).

McClay (Charles) and Thompson's (Hiram) Saratoga-Pescadero Turnpike Road Co., organized May 12, 1853, spent \$16,000 (1867-8) building the road from Saratoga over the Summit. It had a toll-house at Long Bridge.

The San Jose and Alviso Turnpike Co. (July 25, 1861) obtained a 21-year franchise from First Street north, that was bought (\$5000) by the County (1863).

The Santa Cruz Gap Turnpike Joint Stock Co. (December 18, 1862) got a franchise to the western county boundary.

Santa Clara (Alum Rock) Avenue was established by the supervisors (June 1866).

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COURTHOUSE AND HOTELS

Widespread and distinguished building marked the decade.

Levi Goodrich's \$200,000 Roman-Corinthian courthouse was occupied January 1, 1868. The site was bought from W. H. Hall for \$7453 in greenbacks in lieu of \$5000 gold. The courts and county offices had used the upper floor of the City Hall after September 1, 1860, and (summer of 1863) the upper floor of Murphy's brick block (N. E. Market and El Dorado).

The postoffice, still housed in store buildings, moved (1861) to South Market, and (1869) to First Street opposite El Dorado, at which time it had four clerks.

The \$150,000 Auzerais House, then San Jose's largest building and California's finest hotel, opened (March 16, 1865). It was built by Theodore Lenzen for John L. and Edward A. Azeraais, early merchants.

Tyler Beach, who had started the city's first ice-wood-coal yard (1861), opened his Hotel St. James (1863), which was soon after enlarged.

Other hotels built and opened were the new \$50,000 San Jose Hotel (1864), Martin Corcoran's New York Exchange (1867), Continental Hotel (1864), not to mention older hotels still operating--the city's only temperance hotel, E. J. Wilcox's Morgan House, and across First Street, the Lick House, and the old Mansion House, the National Hotel, What Cheer and Wisconsin House.

MUCH BUILDING

From 50 to 100 substantial buildings a year were going up in the central portion of the City. A joint stock company erected a \$50,000 Masonic and Odd Fellows Hall (N. W. Market & Santa Clara) in the fall of 1864. Next July, when James Lick's shacks on the site were burned, Dr. W. J. Knox bought the northwest corner of First and Santa Clara Streets for \$21,000 and erected the \$30,000 Knox Block. Many two and three-story brick blocks that still stand were springing up, with the movement definitely now on First Street.

The severe earthquake of 8 a.m., October 12, 1868, which did some damage, augmented building. With other tremors of the sixties--December 19, 1863; February 26, 1864; October 8, 1865; February 15, 1866--it served to maintain building standards.

Residences were springing up by the score. Carpenters (May 1869) organized an Eight Hour League. There was considerable anti-Chinese agitation, culminating with the burning of the First Methodist Church (February 22, 1869) and of Naglee's large distillery (February 24) attributed to these agitators.

FORMAL BANKING STARTS

Banks now appeared in a prosperous, conservatively advancing City, in a valley firmly based on agriculture, in a State that had attained self-reliance during a war in which it had been the only one to maintain the gold standard.

Heretofore San Joseans had hidden their accumulations, carried paid-in-advance or crop accounts with stores, or placed their savings with the few business men who boasted safes, such as Adolph Pfister and the Auzerais Brothers.

San Jose's first bank was the private institution opened (March 1, 1866) on Santa Clara near First by Dr. W. J. Knox and T. Ellard Beans. It incorporated (January 31, 1868) as the Bank of San Jose, capitalization \$235,000, a state bank, with John G. Bray as president.

The San Jose Savings Bank incorporated (January 30, 1866) with \$100,000 capitalization. Third banking firm was McLaughlin (Edward) & Ryland (C. T.) opened (May 4, 1869) on the south side of Santa Clara between First and Second.

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS

Many long-established businesses started. Taking their present locations at Market and Santa Clara, in 1866 and 1869 respectively, were the dry goods firms of Leopold Hart (1853) & Son, and T. W. Spring (1865). Others included Herold's, shoes (1869); George B. McKee & Co., paints (1868); Kocher & Blauer (J. R. Kocher Sons), jewelers (1868); Rhoades & Lewis (Morehead-Fleming), drugs (1863); Conrad Renzel, bakery-grocery (1865); Gus Wendt, butcher (1860).

Other new businesses included Campbell's tin shop (N. E. First and Santa Clara), Nicholas Hayes' clothing store, Chapman Yates book shop, Chris Walsh's blacksmith shop, as well as many saloons.

Heavy real estate activity caused James A. Clayton to found his real estate firm (1869; now state's oldest in one family) and to start the valley's first abstract and title firm. In the 20 years to follow every considerable saleable tract in the valley passed through his hands.

James F. Reed's homestead was being subdivided (1869) as Reed's Addition. The San Jose Homestead Association organized to sell lands in the Polhemus addition, and the East San Jose Homestead Association, lands in that district.

PRIVATE PARKS

General Naglee, after distinguished Civil War service, was (1865) beautifying his 140-acre grounds in the southeastern quarter of the city with trees and shrubs from all parts of the world. There were the vineyards producing his famous brandy. The tract had seven artesian wells and a mile and a half of driveways. Notable also were Major Samuel J. Hensley's 25-acre grounds (railroad to Empire between First and Fourth) and Norman Porter's grounds where the Porter building now stands.

The Sunol-Sainsevain Live Oak Park, extending along the Guadalupe from Park Avenue to Spencer Avenue, was the setting of many picnics and dances for the community in the latter sixties and seventies. South of it was Prevost's Gardens, also open to the public until he went bankrupt in the early eighties. O'Donnell's Gardens (Tenth and William) also remained a favorite basket picnic spot in the coming decade.

MUCH MANUFACTURING

The County led California in capital invested (\$3,536,900) in manufactures, the 1860 census shows, due to the Almaden and Guadalupe mines. Her 47 manufacturing establishments (10 wagon makers, 9 saw mills, 6 flour mills, four harness makers, etc.) used \$524,354 raw materials, from which 412 employes, with a \$225,744 payroll, made products valued at \$1,049,185. The Civil War gave impetus to manufacturing, which the overland railroad the next decade took away.

Among San Jose's establishments now founded was Judge Peckham's San Jose Woolen Mills (March 9, 1869), which after surmounting initial financial difficulties did a notable business for many years. Joseph Enright's foundry (1864, First and William) was producing his "patent straw-burning portable engine" used throughout the State. Other notable establishments were W. P. Dougherty's Santa Clara Valley Mill & Lumber Co. (1864) and Fred Krahenberg's Fredericksburg Brewery (1869), not to mention Kuckenbeiser & Fruehling's iron works, Albert Lake's (Hunt & Hunkins) Eagle Coffee and Spice Mills (1867), Thomas Warnby & Co's match factory.

FARMS OF THE SIXTIES

Wheat was sweeping away the mustard, driving cattle to mountain ranges; intensive cultivation was moving around from the north of San Jose through the western brush-covered stamping-ground of wild cattle, even into the thick-tangled Willows district.

The 1860 federal census shows improved acreage of the county had more than tripled in eight years (62,333 acres), that farm values had more than doubled (\$2,962,410). Livestock (\$1,325,635) consisted of 35,216 cattle, 7504 horses, 7399 milch cows producing 222,212 pounds of butter and 181,105 pounds of cheese, 18,607 sheep producing 19,000 pounds of wool, 7679 swine.

Wheat production quadrupled (549,195 bushels and barley declined (116,207). There was \$46,550 worth of garden crops raised and 4620 bushels of potatoes, 121 of peas and beans.

FRUIT SHIPPING STARTS

The county's orchard crop (1860) was valued at \$30,095 and its vines produced 3721 gallons of wine.

First fruit shipping started, around The Horn--the first, 500 pounds of prunes (1867) by M. Q. A. Ballou, who next year shipped 11 tons of assorted dried fruits, netting 18 to 20 cents a pound. Opening of the transcontinental railroad the year after caused Porter Brothers to organize fruit shipping on a large scale. John Rock (1863) established his nursery and soon was fathering extension of prune orchards.

Orchards were being set out to a degree not permitting detailed description. First plantings in The Willows were by W. C. Geiger (1858) and C. T. Settle (1862). First commercial olive orchard was set out (1865) by Jose Ramon Arguello on the Quito Road. Strawberry shipments to San Francisco in April 1867 were about 4000 pounds a day.

Large vineyards were being set out in the western foothills by the Stocktons, D. M. Harwood, Frank Richmond, Norman Porter. General Naglee's brandy manufacturing (1865) has been noted.

SCHOOLS OF THE SIXTIES

There was some betterment of the City's bare little school shacks, though there was a dearth of funds, teachers serving (1861) for five months without pay. Attendance was somewhat casual from many families for the so-called public schools were not entirely free, parents paying part of the tuition. In 1863, from 920 children (4-10), the average attendance was less than 200. Increase in children (4-18) was from 3556 in 1862 to 4002 by 1863.

San Jose District School No. 6 opened (February 7, 1860) and four-room Hester School (December 30, 1861) served a district from Brokaw to Stevens Creek Road. Freeman Gates and D. D. Owen (July 28, 1862) opened the San Jose Institute and Commercial College, a mixed day and boarding school (First, between St. James and Julian).

The City's four small one- and two-room school shacks in 1866 were located in St. James Square, Washington Square, Thirteenth Street (January 1866), Market Street, and two rooms leased in Armory Hall. The one-room high school stood in Washington Square on Fourth Street facing San Antonio. It gave no certificates or diplomas to graduates.

First mention of the high school is in board minutes (December 12, 1865) when five chairs are ordered for it.

Though there were only five elementary teaching positions, the school board had trouble filling them, newspapers carrying many advertisements (1866) for "an apt teacher to apply for examination". This was before the second embezzlement by a county treasurer which made it necessary for 20 schools in the county to close (1867).

Spanish was dropped from the school curriculum (1866) and Latin placed in the high school (1870). Civil War prejudices caused opening of a school (1866) for thirty colored children.

SCHOOLHOUSE BETTERMENT

First school improvement came when (January 1867) the city bought the present Horace Mann grounds for \$3250 and built an eight-room three-story \$20,000 structure (opened January 1, 1868). The high school was housed in the second story.

There was effort (1866) to bring the state university here. S. K. Hallam's academy opened (August 10, 1868) in Armory Hall and G. E. Houghton leased the San Jose Institute.

The University of Pacific solved post-war financial difficulties by resale of 412 acres of the Polhemus addition on which it located (1870) on a 20-acre campus. The Notre Dame Sisters completed their main brick building and other buildings during the decade and received a collegiate charter (1868) from the State.

BEGINNINGS OF THE LIBRARY

There had been talk of a public library as early as January 1856. It now had humble beginnings (1866) when E. J. Wilcox and others made generally available the indifferent collection of volumes in the reading room (second floor, 79 South First Street) of the Young Men's Christian Association, organized here that year.

MORE CHURCHES ORGANIZE

Episcopal services began (November 1860) in the City Hall and Trinity Parish organized (February 1861), completing its church (November 1863). The Coast's first Society of Friends (Quakers) was formed here (1861) by Jesse and David Hobson and Joel and Hannah Bean, met in members' homes, built (1869) on donated Hobson Street property, then (1886) built its meeting house (Morse and Davis Streets). Mrs. Bean had been teacher of President Herbert Hoover's mother in West Branch, Ia., and it is said he attended meetings here while a student at Stanford.

The Jewish Synagogue, outgrowth of the Bickur Cholim social and philanthropic society, first met (1861) in Armory Hall, and dedicated (August 23, 1870) its building on its present property.

The German Methodist Church (1861), revived in 1868, met in the City Hall, until it built (1870) on Third between Santa Clara and San Fernando.

The Unity Society, later the Unitarian church, formed in 1867.

The Presbyterians dedicated (August 28, 1864) their \$22,000 brick church on the east side of North Second, and repaired it after the 1868 quake.

The Methodists dedicated (September 23, 1866) their \$15,000 church (S. W. Second and Santa Clara), wiped out their mortgage by selling the lot, and (January 1869) moved opposite the Presbyterian church. There it was burned (1869) by "The Owls" because of its Chinese Sunday School, but rebuilt (July 18, 1869), and the Chinese mission continued.

St. Joseph's Church was completely remodeled for \$35,000 (1869-70).

ORGANIZATIONS AND THEATERS

San Jose won its other name, "The Garden City", in the institution of the Garden City Lodge, No. 142, I.O.O.F. (March 20, 1868). The name was suggested by C.W. Pomeroy.

The Ladies Benevolent Society formed (April 16, 1867) from a chance discussion of the need for organized charitable activity in San Jose, at a Presbyterian festival in the newly organized Y.M.C.A.

The San Jose Verein amalgamated with the Germania Verein (1865) and the San Jose Turn Verein formed (1868). San Jose Red Men, No. 77, organized April 2, 1865.

First of the amateur theatrical companies that in the coming decades were to produce many notable actors was the group which presented "The Idiot Witness" in Armory Hall (January 18, 1866). The company was organized by Hugh A. DeLacy, Sam Piercy, Ned Foster, James McMahon, Thomas and Charles Cleal, W. D. J. Hambly and others.

CIVIL WAR NEWSPAPERS

The war made this a lusty period in San Jose journalism, bitterest editorial feud being between J. J. Owen and Murdoch.

W. N. Slocum took Murdoch's "San Jose Telegraph" (1860), continued it as the "Telegraph and Mercury" until J. J. Owen (early 1861) acquired and ran it as the "San Jose Weekly Mercury", with B. H. Cottle as partner for nine years. The "Daily Mercury" started (November 5, 1861), ran three months and returned to the weekly status. J. J. Conmy joined

the firm (August 1869), brought mechanical improvements and the "Daily Mercury" resumed for nine months. Cottle and Conmy then took the job plant and Owen continued the weekly alone.

W. F. Stewart's "San Jose Daily Reporter" started (January 19, 1860), became "The Weekly Reporter" (April 23).

The "San Jose Tribune" reappeared (May 25, 1863) after nine month's suspension by military authorities. Murdoch bought it, renamed it (September 12, 1863) the "Weekly Patriot", and (January 1, 1866) added the evening "Daily Patriot".

William A. January started the Democratic "Argus" (January 6, 1866), made it the "Daily Argus" (August 10, 1866), and returned to the weekly status (November 7) as the "Santa Clara Argus".

George O. Tiffany's "Daily and Weekly Courier" had only a few months life, suspending November 5, 1865, and C. L. Yates "Saturday Advertiser" lasted from August 11, 1866 to February 19, 1869.

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CITY ADMINISTRATION

Mayors of the City were: R. B. Buckner, April 11, 1860 to April 1, 1861; Joseph W. Johnson, to April 14, 1863; J. A. Quimby, to April 20, 1868; Mark Leavenworth, to April 18, 1870.

Quimby's administration was most vigorous. Under it the city's debt was wiped out with land disputes largely settled when the City reincorporated March 17, 1866. He stirred the Council to remedy street and drainage evils and provide for a crumbling city hall and inadequate overcrowded schools.

Beginning in 1864, streets were being graded and ornamented in all directions. The City paid half of the cost (1865) of building the Santa Clara Street-Coyote bridge. In 1867, in another burst of activity, it improved First between St. John and William, laid out seven streets from First to Seventh, with many others, affixed street names at block corners (July), and took thought of its two parks in 1869, laying out a \$450 drive in Washington Square (April), and setting trees in St. James Square (December), as well as fencing them both and grading Market Plaza.

Water, gas and sewer services were provided during the decade.

GAS INTRODUCED

The San Jose Gas Co. was organized (October 6, 1860) by James Hagan, James K. Prior and Thomas Anderson, with a 15-year franchise (July 13). Gas works were built (Third and San Fernando) despite neighborhood protests, and mains and pipes laid along Third and San Fernando. First to Santa Clara, and north and south on Market.

Seven street lights first blazed (January 21, 1861). The 84 private customers paid \$10 per 1000. First year consumption was 165,000 cubic feet. The company used 10 tons of coal daily, brought by boat via Alviso. More street lights appeared as the company extended its mains next year three miles to Santa Clara. The first gas holder, a redwood tank used until 1888, had 8000 cubic feet capacity. In its first five years the company made \$53,638 improvements and paid \$19,980 on its \$21,000 stock.

WATER SERVICE

The San Jose Water Company incorporated (November 26, 1866) with \$100,000 capitalization and a 25-year-franchise, (May 1864). Donald McKenzie, one of the incorporators, first supplied the system from his foundry's artesian well (Montgomery Hotel site), but in two years a larger supply was necessary. The company reincorporated (December 12, 1868) at \$300,000, secured additional supplies from Los Gatos Creek, and by 1870 had reservoirs three and seven miles out from which water was brought by flumes and pipes.

FLOOD CONTROL AND SEWERS

The Los Gatos and Guadalupe Creeks overflowed in severe floods of March 1862 and December 20, 1867--in the latter the Los Gatos Creek cut out its present course--and the city (November 2, 1867) held a general meeting to consider flood control. The severest flood of American times (February 8, 1869) washed out much trackages of the new horse railroad which had backed the waters four feet deep south of Santa Clara Street. Water also covered an area from Third to Seventh Streets.

William Isaac was given the contract (February 19, 1866) to build a city sewer system.

POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS

In 1869 the volunteer firemen were exempted from state poll taxes and the City (January) paid \$1600 for a 20-foot frontage on Second Street for a fire engine house.

To its marshal, the City now added a paid policeman, for Mayor Johnson ("Mercury", July 11, 1861) speaks of him as giving "Particular attention to restricting vile language on the streets", and attributing to the innovation the fact that "there are fewer drunks than formerly, and rowdiness is generally on the decline".

Of noteworthy crime was County Treasurer Abijah McCall's embezzlement of \$23,762 (April 1867); City Marshal J. G. Gunn's embezzlement of \$2763 (July 1861); Felipe Hernandez's bloody escape (October 24, 1862) from the county jail, and Christian Elverson's self-defense slaying of the "Black Knight", Harry Love (July 1868).

TOWNS LAID OUT

Surveyors were laying out several towns--C. W. Healy, Saratoga, 1863; County Surveyor J. J. Bowen, Mayfield, 1867; and Gilroy by Dr. D. Huber (1868) with its incorporation (February 18). Los Gatos had a lumber yard store, and a school. Mountain View was moving back from the stage station to the railroad. Alviso, with heavy lumber, grain, and hay shipments, was made a port of entry by Congress in 1862.

Several of the county's unusual mineral springs, long known to Indians, were being rediscovered--Congress Springs (1866) exploited by a syndicate; Gilroy Hot Springs, 1865, and Madrone Hot Springs, 1866. First oil discovered in California was by loggers in Moody's Gulch (1861).

X.--THE CENTENNIAL DECADE

"How shall I describe a landscape so unlike anything else in the world; with a beauty so new and dazzling, that all ordinary comparisons are worthless? Over the level floor of this valley, park-like groves of oaks, whose mingled grace and majesty can only be given by the pencil; in the distance, redwoods, rising like towers; westward, a mountain chain, nearly 4000 feet in height, showing through the blue haze dark green forests on the background of blazing gold. Eastward, another mountain chain, full-lighted by the sun, rose-color, touched with violet shadows....Overhead, finally, a sky whose blue luster seemed to fall, mellowed, through an intervening veil of luminous vapor. No words can describe the fire and force of the coloring....Here the Great Artist seems to have taken a new palette, and painted his creation with hues unknown elsewhere....

"I had....a dream. One hundred years had passed, and I saw the valley, not as now, only partially tamed, and reveling in the wild magnificance of nature, but, from river-bed to mountain-summit, humming with human life. I saw the same oaks and sycamores, but their shadows fell on mansions, fair as temples....I saw gardens refreshed by gleaming fountains....palaces built to enshrine new art, which will then have blossomed here; culture, plenty, peace, happiness everywhere. I saw a more beautiful race in possession of this paradise--a race in which the lost symmetry and grace of the Greek was partially restored....Was it only a dream?"

---Bayard Taylor, "Pictures of California".

1

San Jose was now a busy, homelike garden city of centennial dignity. Largely self-contained and conservative, she advanced with less hardship through the troubled economic times that now afflicted California and the nation. The County voted (2500-3261) against the 1879 "Workingmen's" State Constitution. It was now predominantly Republican, after swaying between parties in earlier years.

The transcontinental railroad was bringing many new settlers. The City's 9080 population increased 38.3 per cent in the decade. The County's population of 26,246 increased 33.1 per cent. Its real and personal property values totaled \$39,877,413 (true value, federal 1870 census), being exceeded only by San Francisco's.

The first State Normal was now located here. On Mt. Hamilton, Lick Observatory was being built. Building in the City continued with but little abatement. More banks appeared. Five schools were built. New Horse car lines appeared and old lines extended. Public services and streets were being added to and improved. A city library was founded, and first permanent daily newspapers. First canneries started, and commercial fruit drying, as orchards here attained dominance. In capital invested in manufactures, only San Francisco stood higher.

The City celebrated its centennial impressively on Admission Day, 1877, and (September 26, 1879) entertained ex-President U. S. Grant with a parade, a shower of flowers by school children at the courthouse, horse races at Agricultural Park, and a brilliant banquet at the Auzerais House.

BUILDING AND BUSINESS

Business was overflowing to Second Street. Manufactories were still located downtown. Many fine residences and large business blocks were erected. The first Board of Trade was organized (1874) though for limited purposes of fighting merchandise tax collections and keeping business on a gold footing. It soon dissolved.

O. A. Hale began his notable mercantile career (May 1, 1876) in a small store on South First. Lazard Lion and his sons had several stores here and about the State as well as a glove factory and tannery. The Farmers' Union incorporated (May 11, 1874) at \$100,000 capitalization. Two markets were built--\$35,000 City Market (1873) on Market Street; \$45,000 Central Market (1874) on First, between Santa Clara and San Fernando, its second floor, Central Hall.

Other notable business foundations included E. J. Wilcox's, shoes (1871); H. H. Anderson, grocery (1875); George W. Ryder, jewelry (1875); George Hobson, clothing (1876); T. K. Black's "The Fair", grocery (1876); Bernhardt's (Charles) grocery (1878).

Indicative of downtown values was the purchase (1875) by the First National Bank of its present location, \$71,225; Pfister's (1871) purchase of the other bank corner, \$12,000; Daniel Murphy's, of 148 feet (1871) in the first block of South Second, \$16,000.

MORE BANKS FORMED

The Bank of San Jose built and moved (1871) to a \$120,000 three-story building (N.E. First and Santa Clara).

The Farmers National Gold Bank was chartered (July 11, 1874), with paid-up capitalization \$500,000; J. W. Hinds, president, and G. D. Sparks, cashier. It became (1879) the First National Bank of San Jose, now California's second oldest national bank. It organized to reduce high (1 to 10 per cent monthly) interest rates.

The private McLaughlin-Ryland bank incorporated (May 8, 1874) as the Commercial and Savings Bank of San Jose. It was housed soon after in an impressive building on the corner bought from Pfister for \$62,000.

All banks carried through the 1877 state mining stock crash except the over-extended 1866 San Jose Savings Bank which suspended (October 1880) with no loss to depositors.

NEW MANUFACTORIES

The County had 171 manufacturing establishments by 1870, with \$3,828,900 capital invested, employing 761 hands, with \$369,625 in payrolls, producing \$2,332,809 manufactures, using \$1,566,725 of raw materials. It stood third in the State in the last three items. The new transcontinental railroad did not prevent the founding of many more now that long continued.

Of carriage factories were D. Hatman and A. Normandin's Pacific Carriage Factory (1874) and James Fitzgerald's Alameda Carriage Factory (1876), both on Santa Clara Street, and Adolph Greeninger's Globe Carriage Works (1878), San Fernando and Market.

Scott & Watkins Alameda Foundry (1875) became the San Jose Agricultural Works (1877), producing farm and road machinery for the State. L. Chaize (1872) founded the San Jose Brass Foundry.

Several new lumber firms organized, as well as the San Jose Starch Manufactory (1870); M. W. Wilcox's California Broom Factory (1870) and his California Glove Factory (1874).

C. P. Bailey, having launched the Angora goat industry here, incorporated the Angora Robe and Glove Co. (July 1875).

Indicative of better building standards were establishment of the Davis and Crowell lime quarry (1879), the Remillard lime quarry (1880), and Goodrich's Free-Stone Quarry (1875) southwest of the City. J. W. Combs (1870) and W. W. Blanchard and Timothy O'Neill (1878) started marble and granite works respectively, merging shortly as the Western Marble and Granite Co.

The New Almaden Mines (1877) attained the peak of their production, 79,396 flasks of quicksilver. In Moody's Gulch above Alma the first oil well was drilled (1878), and ten more in the next ten years.

AGRICULTURAL ADVANCES

The valley's 936 farms in 1870 showed large advances from 1860, quadrupling in value (\$12,022,722), nearly tripling improved acreage (168,315). While livestock had remained largely stationary in numbers and value (\$1,487,076), as had dairying, wheat production had more than doubled (1,188,137 bushels), and barley nearly quadrupled (405,575).

Wine production had increased twenty-fold (85,150 gallons), garden crops more than doubled (\$109,640) as had orchard products (\$69,746). The decade brought sharp declines in cereal and livestock production, an increase in dairying, and as sharp rises in horticulture. The Willows district was not only under full cultivation now, but was considered best for orchards. The orchard movement into the Berryessa district was about to start.

BIRTH OF CANNING INDUSTRY

The valley's canning industry began (1871) on a cook-stove in a 12x16 woodshed behind the residence of Dr. James M. Dawson on the east side of The Alameda just north of Polhemus Street. He, his wife, and son, T. B. Dawson, with crude methods packed 350 cases, with such success that (1872) they started a cannery with a 1000-case pack in a 50-vara orchard at Sixteenth (now Twenty-first) and Julian Streets, with Dr. Dawson's brother-in-law, W.S. Stevens. In 1873 the early grocery firm of Lendrum, Burns & Co. was taken into the company and the J. M. Dawson & Co. plant erected (S. E. Fifth & Julian), where 4000 cases were packed. Wilson Hayes entered the firm (1874), first can presses were introduced, the plant enlarged, and (January 1875) incorporated at \$200,000 as the San Jose Fruit Packing Co., and 25,000 cases were packed. By the end of the decade the pack was 1,000,000 cases.

Dr. Dawson withdrew (1878) and formed the J. M. Dawson Packing Co. which his wife conducted after his death (1885) until the plant burned (1895).

Meanwhile W. S. Stevens had withdrawn (1875) from the original firm, and with W. H. Muntz, started the Golden Gate Packing Co., Third and Fourth Streets, between Julian and Empire. It incorporated (1877) under the management of George M. Bowman.

Developing standards and technique in a new industry by trial-and-error, these companies were far ahead of the few earlier companies in San Francisco. They also developed such national figures in the canning world as Elmer E. Chase and the late Robert I. Bentley.

OTHER SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS

With the opening of eastern markets by the railroad came development of fruit shipping processes. The Alden Fruit and Vegetable Preserving Co. (1874) began drying fruit

on a large scale, making its first shipment (1876) of 15 tons. John Z. Anderson converted a freight car, iced green fruit, and made first refrigerator car shipments.

James F. Payne (1875) set out a walnut orchard on Payne Avenue, in which original trees are still bearing.

Seed growing, in which this County was shortly to achieve national pre-eminence, began on a commercial scale in California when C. C. Morse and A. L. Kellogg (1877) bought Rev. Robert W. Wilson's pioneer (1871) 25-acre venture near Santa Clara. Soon afterwards J. M. Kimberlin, Charles Parker, and the Agnew brothers were growing seed in the vicinity.

Under stimulus of a patent curing process, tobacco growing, attempted here in the fifties, was again tried, the 800,000-pound crop (1874) being largest in the State. Other agricultural experiments were peppermint growing (1877) and sumach growing for tanning (1878).

San Jose Grange No. 10, Patrons of Husbandry, growing out of an earlier farmers' club and now the State's oldest, first met (May 13, 1873) in the Masonic Hall with 29 founders.

2

THE STATE NORMAL ARRIVES

Location of the first State Normal School here (founded, 1857, San Francisco) marked the decade in education. San Jose won the school over Napa's strenuous efforts by vote (47-39) of the Legislature (March 11, 1870), with the offer of Market Square. That proving too small, the City donated Washington Square.

It opened here (June 1871) in the high school rooms on Santa Clara Street, moved to Reed Street School, and in 1862 had 31 pupils. It moved to its own \$304,000 plant (1876), but fire (2 a.m., February 10, 1880) destroyed the first building and, San Jose resisting efforts to remove it, it returned to the high school rooms. Its training school was founded 1872.

The high school, which held its first formal graduating exercises in 1873 for seven, was a two-year institution until 1877, when its course was extended to three years. It had four teachers.

San Jose (1871) had 1828 children (5-15) and 1045 under five years. Its 1877 enrollment in all public schools was 1965, and expenditures, \$51,930.

From current funds were built two-story four-room \$16,000 Reed Street School (1870-71); eight-room \$18,000 Fourth Ward School (1874); three-story eight-room \$20,000 First Ward School (1875), and eight-room \$19,000 Second Ward or Empire Street School (1877), when the 1866 Thirteenth Street School was moved to serve the over-crowded Santa Clara Street School. With these buildings, the City struggled along for another 11 years. Teachers in the schools (1878) numbered: Santa Clara Street (6), Reed Street (8), Fourth Ward (8), First Ward (9), Empire Street (5), Thirteenth Street (2), Second Street (1), Colored School (1).

University of Pacific was building West Hall (1871) and Central Hall (1875) on its College Park campus. The College of Notre Dame (1876) built its day school and additions.

PUBLIC LIBRARY FOUNDED

A public library was founded when (April 3, 1871) Mayor Pfister donated his official salary and \$1000 to it. Mayor Murphy after him did the same. An association was formed (June 11, 1872) and subscriptions taken, other donors including Judge D. S. Payne, C. D. Wright, E. J. Wilcox, Judge David Belden, Henry Phelps, C. C. Stevens, and A. C. Erkson. The moribund Y.M.C.A., which had served the City with its reading room, gave its books, and the library was set up (September 1, 1872) in the Knox block. The Library Association (February 25, 1879) turned the library over to the City with \$1600. The City (1880) voted 1232-605 to establish a free tax-supported library.

The Santa Clara County Law Library, oldest in the State, had been organized (1863) as a private corporation by leading attorneys here. It moved (1897) to the Knox block and was housed in the Hall of Justice in 1925.

ADDITIONAL CHURCHES

New churches organized were Christian Church (January 1870); United Presbyterian (November 6, 1874), building (N. W. Fifth & Santa Clara) in 1878; First Congregational (April 11, 1875), building (San Antonio, between Second and Third) in 1876; Cumberland Presbyterian (1875), building (South Third, near Santa Clara).

St. Patrick's Catholic Church and parish was formed (1872) by Rev. Joseph Gallagher, built on Eighth between San Fernando and Santa Clara, and moved this small building for a parochial residence beside its \$15,000 Gothic brick church on the present site after the cornerstone was laid (January 1879). St. Joseph's church was destroyed by fire (April 24, 1875) but soon was rebuilt on its historic site, the present church being blessed April 22, 1877.

Trinity Episcopal Church built its rectory (1872), doubled its size (1876), and (1877) placed its tower chimes, first in the West, the gift of its Sunday school. The South Methodists replaced their brick church (1877) with a larger frame structure, and the same year the First Baptists did the same.

NEWSPAPERS BECOME DAILIES

H. S. Foote and D. M. Adams' (morning) "Daily Independent" (May 17, 1870), was first here to receive eastern telegraphic dispatches. Norman Porter bought it (December) and sold it (1871) for merger with the "Daily Guide", started (February 1871) by Phil Stockton and H. C. Hansbrough, both papers soon being absorbed by the "Mercury".

Owen, with Cottle again his partner (March 1871), and with the additional equipment, now published both a daily and weekly "Mercury" after March 11, 1872. Cottle again retired from the firm (1874), and (August 1878) the Mercury Printing and Publishing Co. was organized with Owen as superintendent.

Hugh A. DeLacy published "The Reporter" (April-August, 1872). Brand & Holloway's "California Agriculturist" (1871), bought by S. H. Herring (1874), was later sold to the Pacific Rural Press of San Francisco. Clevenger & Armstrong's anti-Grant "Daily Evening Tribune" lasted through the 1872 campaign. Herring and Benjamin Casey started (1874) the local-option "Daily Independent Californian". Casey was also "angel" for the "Garden City Times" (1874), which Edwin Markham and others edited. It expired in a fortnight when Casey withdrew support because it published liquor advertisements.

The "Daily Herald" grew out of the daily and weekly "Patriots" when Murdoch sold them (1875) to S. J. Hinds and J. G. Murdoch, who sold (September 1876) to James T. Murphy, who

gave the new name. Murphy (1878) bought January's "Argus", established the "Herald-Argus", which January re-acquired (September 18, 1880).

B. H. Cottle's "Daily and Weekly Advertiser" lasted from May to December, 1875; H. S. Foote's commercial "Weekly Balance Sheet" (February 1876) lasted a year; George Hamilton's "California Journal of Education" (1876) ran four weeks; A. P. Murgotten's "Temperance Champion" (1876) discontinued next year; Cottle & Wright's "Town Talk" (1877) lasted two years; Murgotten's discontinued "Pioneer" (January 11, 1877) continued five years, with later resumptions; the evening daily, "The Headlight" (1879) became "The Record" and expired in the year. The "Daily Morning Times" (July 15, 1879) was started by S. W. DeLacy and F. B., J. G., and F. W. Murdoch.

THEATERS AND ORGANIZATIONS

The City's original Stark Theater closing in 1869, two immediately took its place--Brohaska's Opera House (converted Armory Hall), opening August 18, 1870, and J. S. Smith's Music Hall, replacing the historic Mansion House on North First Street the same year.

The Ladies Benevolent Society incorporated (1870), received its Eleventh and Martha Street grounds by the Morey bequest (1874), opened an orphan's home. Third and Martha (1877). First and Martha (1878), and incorporated the home (October 21, 1879).

The County Medical Society organized (1870).

Civil War veterans formed Phil Sheridan Post, No. 7, G. A. R. (August 10, 1878), and its Women's Relief Corps, No. 2 (December 8, 1883). The County Pioneer's Society was founded (June 22, 1875) and reorganized (1894). The San Jose Lyceum, soon the Lecticonian Society, was a unique community oratorical society for twenty years. Prof. J. L. Elwood's Handel and Hayden Musical Society was formed (1875).

Of many social and fraternal societies were Friendship Lodge, No. 210, F. & A. M. (October 14, 1870); Allemania Lodge, No. 178, I.O.O.F., (1870); Triumph Lodge, No. 47, K. of P. (1874); Granger Lodge, No. 295, I.O.G.T. (1874); Stella Rebekah Lodge, No. 22, I.O.O.F. (January 1875); Mt. Hamilton Lodge, No. 43, A.O.U.W. (1878); Harmony Lodge, No. 4, Sons of Herman (1879); Ariel Lodge, No. 248, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith (July 12, 1875); San Jose Grove, No. 23, U.A.O.D. (1873).

3

STREET AND PARK IMPROVEMENT

Mayors in the decade were Adolph Pfister, April 18, 1870 to April 16, 1873; Bernard D. Murphy, to November 26, 1877; George B. McKee, to April 15, 1878, and Lawrence Archer, to April 19, 1880.

By the new charter, granted March 13, 1872, Alum Rock Park was reserved for the City under administration of commissioners, and a chief of police replaced the marshal who had previously maintained order. The 400-acre park was surveyed the same year and a tree-lined avenue laid out to it by Commissioners H. M. Naglee, Edward McLaughlin, and Dr. A. J. Spencer, under a special four-year 10-cent tax. Buena Vista Park on an eminence at its southern lip was added to the mountain reservation (1875) by gift of Cyrus Jones, I. A. Hicks, and General Giles A. Smith.

Featuring much street opening, grading, and macadamizing was the refusal of voters (192-1644) to permit cutting of Second Street through St. James Park (1880), and while

the State gave permission (1879) to extend Market Street through the Plaza and sell it in lots, the project was dropped in the face of much opposition.

TURNPIKES GO: OBSERVATORY COMES

The County was buying up turnpike roads--the Saratoga-Pescadero Road to the Summit, thereafter known as Congress Springs Road, for \$5000 (December 29, 1879); the Gilroy-Watsonville Road (1874), and the Santa Cruz Road out of Los Gatos (1878). The latter turnpike company resisted County purchase under its State charter, but lost in the courts, after indignant teamsters tore down its toll-gate in protest. The Pacheco Pass Road purchase (\$6000 in 1879) wiped out the last toll-road. Saratoga Avenue was laid out with current county funds when the courts held a special tax unconstitutional.

Most notable was the road that brought world-famous Lick Observatory to the valley. James Lick (September 1875) informed the Supervisors that he would place the \$700,000 institution atop Mt. Hamilton if they built a good road there. The Supervisors agreed (October 4). After much opposition, due to distrust of the mercurial Lick, and much difficulty with contractors, the road was completed (January 9, 1877) for \$73,459. On that day 5000 persons traveled to the summit. Lick also gave \$25,000 to the Home of Benevolence. After his death (October 1, 1876) he was buried in the foundation of the 36-inch telescope set up in 1888.

The County built the present \$60,000 jail (1879), using 1854 brick from the earlier jail; added a second story to the Courthouse (1879), and (1871) built the first unit of its present County Hospital, after housing it previously in several buildings about San Jose.

FIRE AND FLOOD CONTROL

Regulations for the volunteer fire department were promulgated (April 1870) and Washington Hose Co. (1870), Franklin Engine Co. (1871), Eureka Hose Co. (1875), and Alert Hose Co. (1876) added to it. Over protests of the volunteers, the City organized a paid department (October 3, 1876) with 29 men.

A few fires cleared out wooden buildings for better structures. The only other community visitation was a flood (December 18-20, 1871), when a 48-hour 17-inch rain inundated the western portion of the City, swept seven River Street cottages 600 yards downstream and suspended rail and telegraph communications for two days. The two creeks were then widened and improved to prevent overflow, work commencing in May, 1875. The City's first storm drainage attempt (1867), with a 3x4-foot wooden sewer along Fourth Street from San Fernando to Taylor, had been augmented (1872) with temporary redwood box drains connecting with this line.

LAST "WILD WEST" BANDITS

Last of transitional California's bandits were killed here--30-year-old Juan Soto (January 1871), and the vainglorious Tiburcio Vasquez (March 19, 1875). Gigantic Soto, hunted as a murderer, was shot to death in a duel with Sheriff N. H. Harris's posse of nine in his adobe hide-away in the Sausalito Canyon in the wild Picachos west of Pacheco Pass. Vasquez, aged 37, was hung in the jail yard here, after a trial (January 5-9) before Judge Belden for the massacre at Snyder's store, Tres Pinos, August 26, 1873. Thus ended his 20-year career of highway robbery and murders, much of it in this County, which, like that of Murietta's has been too heroically and extensively written of to need further description.

City Clerk W. N. Castle defaulted (January 1879), fled to Oregon, and supposedly committed suicide there.

FIRST TELEPHONES

The telephone was only three years old when San Jose's first exchange (State's third) opened with five subscribers (March 10, 1879). It was connected with San Francisco's exchange in 1882 when there were 82 subscribers here.

The City was placed on another telegraph line when A. E. Davis's Bay and Coast Telegraph Co. (incorporated June 10, 1876) made it the hub of a San Francisco-Oakland-Santa Cruz "Y".

The postoffice secured (1873) more commodious quarters (N. E. Market & Santa Clara) and mail boxes were increased from 800 to 1800 in 1877.

MORE HORSE-CAR LINES

Though the City denied Bishop permission to operate his Santa Clara-San Jose line with steam power (1871), it granted him a franchise along First Street (October 17, 1871) and over the Coyote Bridge to McLaughlin Avenue (November 6, 1877) to serve the San Jose Homestead development of which he was president. The First Street Railroad laid America's first narrow-gauge street tracks from the San Pedro depot along Julian, and First, to Reed. It was sold: Bishop to Major F. C. Bethel, to George F. Baker, to Jacob Rich. Rich, for better coverage of the city, changed its route from the Market Street depot along First, Willow, and Lincoln, to Minnesota.

Dr. Devine's North-Side Horse Railroad Co. got city and county franchises (June 1875) for a line from First and St. John to Fourteenth and Mission Streets. C. G. Harrison was manager and W. S. McMurtry succeeded Dr. Devine as President.

C. T. Bird's Market Street and Willow Glen Horse Railroad Co. got a franchise (February 11, 1876) and incorporated (February 23), building a line from Julian along Market, San Fernando, San Salvador, and Bird, to Willow Street, extending in the decade from Willow to Lincoln and from Julian to the railroad station. When the First Street Railroad ran out Willow Street, this line was discontinued south of Delmas Avenue. Rich, with Harrison, McMurtry, Samuel W. Boring, and J. Y. McMillan, organized the narrow-gauge South-east Side Horse Railroad which got a franchise (February 26, 1877) and built a line from First out St. John, Fifth, Washington, Seventh, Empire, Fourteenth (now Seventeenth), to Berryessa Road, as well as the line to O'Donnell's Garden--from Santa Clara, out Second, San Carlos, to Ninth and Reed. Two years later he laid out the line from Second out Santa Clara, Stockton, Cinnabar, to Agricultural Park, and the year after continued it to Santa Clara up Stockton, Emory, and Union Avenue. It was thereafter known as the People's Horse Railroad.

HORSE RAILROAD COMPETITION

There was much competition between the lines serving the railroad station, and even more between Bishop and Rich on their Santa Clara lines. Rich's equipment was newer, made better time, and took business from Bishop. Bishop dug up a law that prohibited competing lines from running parallel more than four blocks within the City. Rich re-laid his tracks--from Second, out San Fernando and Market. The two buried the hatchet (1882) and consolidated the Santa Clara lines. A third rail was laid on Bishop's line so that both his broad-gauge and Rich's narrow-gauge cars could use it.

Bishop (1870) made strenuous efforts to build a narrow-gauge line to Alviso--a project proposed since the fifties. Pending its completion a fast boat was put on the Alviso-San Francisco run by which much fruit was shipped.

ALVISO AND SANTA CRUZ RAILROADS

The South Pacific Coast Railroad, formed by James G. Fair, James L. Flood, and A. E. Davis, without asking financial favors built the Alviso steam railroad (March 1876-April 1878), meanwhile extending a narrow-gauge line to Santa Cruz. It bored six tunnels (12,000 feet) in the mountains at the cost of 32 Chinese, killed in an explosion, attributed to striking natural gas, near Wrights.

The San Francisco-San Jose line extended (1872) from Gilroy to Watsonville and Salinas, and then to Santa Margarita, with stage connections for 30 years thereafter to Santa Barbara.

WATER AND GAS SERVICES

The San Jose Water Co. bought water properties (1870) on Los Gatos Creek and added Tisdale, Lake Ranch, and Upper and Lower Howell Reservoirs in the decade to its system, at the same time extending its mains to Santa Clara (served until 1895). It now boasted 56 miles of piping. By 1880 its daily run was 2,000,000 gallons. In the years following it extended its water resources to include 6000 acres of watershed from Los Gatos to the base of Loma Prieta and built 11 reservoirs with a 300,000 gallon capacity, besides five pumping stations.

The San Jose Gas Co. franchise expiring (1875), this was given (1878) to the Garden City Gas Co., which began manufacturing (June 17) by the new "Lowe water process" from its works outside the city limits on San Augustine Street. Keen competition followed with rates declining to \$1.50 per 1000. The pace was too swift for the new company which sold (February 1, 1879) to the original company, which reincorporated (February 25) at \$600,000 and put the rate back at \$3.50. Both the Third and the San Augustine Street plants thereafter served the City through 15 miles of pipe.

Roads and railroads were opening new communities in the valley. Los Gatos began with the Santa Cruz railroad. Agnew started from the operations of Abraham Agnew, noted seed man, there. At this famous stock farm (now the Stanford campus), Senator Leland Stanford was taking the world's first "moving pictures" (1876) of his noted race horses.

XI.--BOOMING EIGHTIES

"Fruit, however, is destined to be the ultimate glory of California. Nowhere else on earth is it produced so readily and so bountifully. Such pears, peaches, apricots, nectarines, etc., as load the trees of this valley would stagger the faith of nine-tenths of my readers."

---Horace Greeley (Prophecy written for his
"New York Tribune" in 1859 after visiting
Santa Clara Valley.)

1

Booming through the eighties, San Jose increased her population of 12,567 by 43.7 per cent, as the County, with 35,039, gained 36 per cent. Building kept pace, topped by the Hotel Vendome (1888), the second State Normal plant (1880), the present City Hall (1889), the O'Connor Sanitarium (1888). Governor and Mrs. Leland Stanford announced (November 11, 1885) their \$20,000,000 endowment for a world-preeminent university in the valley, as Lick Observatory neared completion. An \$800,000 Agnew State Hospital was thrown in for good measure (1885).

About a City that was improving streets and sewers and bridges, avenues were being laid out to serve orchards that now had definitely shouldered aside grain fields and ancient oaks. First orchard cooperatives were being formed. The western hills were covered with vineyards. Leading the State in horticulture now, local orchardists were discovering new techniques and pest controls and beginning the valley's cominance in orchard and canning machine manufacture.

San Jose's prospering merchants established a Board of Trade. More banks appeared, and with them building and loan societies. Her horse-car lines were first in America to experiment with electric power and in sheer exuberance with the arrival of the new light, San Jose built her 200-foot Electric Tower that gave her nation-wide notoriety.

2

SAN JOSE FILLS UP

The decade's notable influx of settlers culminated in the summer of 1887, when by August land sales were averaging \$2,000,000 a day. San Jose and environs filled with homes after such wholesale auctions as that of the Lendrum tract which launched East San Jose. The beautiful Hensley grounds were subdivided in 1886. Merchants, now too numerous to mention, organized the Board of Trade (September 27, 1886) to promote general business; to encourage (1888) more settlers to come here by establishing an office in Los Angeles; to sponsor such community projects as the Hotel Vendome and a new City Hall.

Kearnyism had died out in the face of employment. Trade unionism flourished. The carpenters organized (No. 316, August 10, 1887), secured a nine-hour day two months later. The Federated Trades (1888), became the Building Trades Council (1889) and 1890 saw the eight-hour day established.

HOTEL VENDOME BUILT

The Hotel Vendome was built by community subscription to care for prospective settlers and the many conventions being lured to the City. It cost about \$250,000 on its \$60,000 (Josiah Belden) 11-acre, beautifully landscaped grounds on North First Street. It opened for business February 7, 1889. Other hotels were the St. James, the Auzeais House, The Russ House, New York Exchange, Lick House, Jefferson Hotel, Albion Hotel.

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The South Pacific Coast Railroad, formed by James G. Fair, James L. Flood, and A. E. Davis, without asking financial favors built the Alviso steam railroad (March 1876-April 1878), meanwhile extending a narrow-gauge line to Santa Cruz. It bored six tunnels (12,000 feet) in the mountains at the cost of 32 Chinese, killed in an explosion, attributed to striking natural gas, near Wrights.

The San Francisco-San Jose line extended (1872) from Gilroy to Watsonville and Salinas, and then to Santa Margarita, with stage connections for 30 years thereafter to Santa Barbara.

WATER AND GAS SERVICES

The San Jose Water Co. bought water properties (1870) on Los Gatos Creek and added Tisdale, Lake Ranch, and Upper and Lower Howell Reservoirs in the decade to its system, at the same time extending its mains to Santa Clara (served until 1895). It now boasted 56 miles of piping. By 1880 its daily run was 2,000,000 gallons. In the years following it extended its water resources to include 6000 acres of watershed from Los Gatos to the base of Loma Prieta and built 11 reservoirs with a 300,000 gallon capacity, besides five pumping stations.

The San Jose Gas Co. franchise expiring (1875), this was given (1878) to the Garden City Gas Co., which began manufacturing (June 17) by the new "Lowe water process" from its works outside the city limits on San Augustine Street. Keen competition followed with rates declining to \$1.50 per 1000. The pace was too swift for the new company which sold (February 1, 1879) to the original company, which reincorporated (February 25) at \$600,000 and put the rate back at \$3.50. Both the Third and the San Augustine Street plants thereafter served the City through 15 miles of pipe.

Roads and railroads were opening new communities in the valley. Los Gatos began with the Santa Cruz railroad. Agnew started from the operations of Abraham Agnew, noted seed man, there. At this famous stock farm (now the Stanford campus), Senator Leland Stanford was taking the world's first "moving pictures" (1876) of his noted race horses.

XI.--BOOMING EIGHTIES

"Fruit, however, is destined to be the ultimate glory of California. Nowhere else on earth is it produced so readily and so bountifully. Such pears, peaches, apricots, nectarines, etc., as load the trees of this valley would stagger the faith of nine-tenths of my readers."

---Horace Greely (Prophecy written for his
"New York Tribune" in 1859 after visiting
Santa Clara Valley.)

1

Booming through the eighties, San Jose increased her population of 12,567 by 43.7 per cent, as the County, with 35,039, gained 36 per cent. Building kept pace, topped by the Hotel Vendome (1888), the second State Normal plant (1880), the present City Hall (1889), the O'Connor Sanitarium (1888). Governor and Mrs. Leland Stanford announced (November 11, 1885) their \$20,000,000 endowment for a world-preeminent university in the valley, as Lick Observatory neared completion. An \$800,000 Agnew State Hospital was thrown in for good measure (1885).

About a City that was improving streets and sewers and bridges, avenues were being laid out to serve orchards that now had definitely shouldered aside grain fields and ancient oaks. First orchard cooperatives were being formed. The western hills were covered with vineyards. Leading the State in horticulture now, local orchardists were discovering new techniques and pest controls and beginning the valley's cominance in orchard and canning machine manufacture.

San Jose's prospering merchants established a Board of Trade. More banks appeared, and with them building and loan societies. Her horse-car lines were first in America to experiment with electric power and in sheer exuberance with the arrival of the new light, San Jose built her 200-foot Electric Tower that gave her nation-wide notoriety.

2

SAN JOSE FILLS UP

The decade's notable influx of settlers culminated in the summer of 1887, when by August land sales were averaging \$2,000,000 a day. San Jose and environs filled with homes after such wholesale auctions as that of the Lendrum tract which launched East San Jose. The beautiful Hensley grounds were subdivided in 1886. Merchants, now too numerous to mention, organized the Board of Trade (September 27, 1886) to promote general business; to encourage (1888) more settlers to come here by establishing an office in Los Angeles; to sponsor such community projects as the Hotel Vendome and a new City Hall.

Kearnyism had died out in the face of employment. Trade unionism flourished. The carpenters organized (No. 316, August 10, 1887), secured a nine-hour day two months later. The Federated Trades (1888), became the Building Trades Council (1889) and 1890 saw the eight-hour day established.

HOTEL VENDOME BUILT

The Hotel Vendome was built by community subscription to care for prospective settlers and the many conventions being lured to the City. It cost about \$250,000 on its \$60,000 (Josiah Belden) 11-acre, beautifully landscaped grounds on North First Street. It opened for business February 7, 1889. Other hotels were the St. James, the Auzerais House, The Russ House, New York Exchange, Lick House, Jefferson Hotel, Albion Hotel.

Another development was the fire (3 p.m., May 4, 1887) which destroyed San Jose's first Chinatown (Market & San Fernando) that had been a condemned blot in the heart of the City since the fifties. Two groups now competed for location of the settlement in the north of the City--John Heinlen, for the present "Heinlenville" Chinatown about Fifth and Jackson, and Mitchell Phillips for the "Woolen Mills" or "Big Jim's" Chinatown grouped about a cannery and Chinese theater near Taylor and the Guadalupe Creek, until fire wiped it out August 21, 1902. The latter settlement prevented the northwest opening of the City for many years, settlers on the other side of the creek (October 1888) protesting a bridge that might expand it into their midst.

THE NEW CITY HALL

Removal of the old Chinatown made possible the erection of the present City Hall and in the next decade the brownstone Postoffice, already promised the City. The Postoffice had inaugurated free delivery (1886) with six clerks and seven carriers, and the system of street numbering was changed for that purpose (1884). Citizens had rejected bond issues (1880 and 1886) for a City Hall, but with strong support of the business district (1887) not only was the \$150,000 building voted, but also \$285,000 for main and branch sewers, \$50,000 for crosswalks and parks, and \$15,000 for wooden bridges. Because of a legal error the election was repeated (early 1888) with the same result and the large red-brick structure built.

BANKS AND BUILDING-LOANS

McLaughlin and Ryland severed their banking partnership (1885), the former founding (April 29) the San Jose Safe Deposit Bank of Savings in the original building (S. E. First and Santa Clara) and Ryland taking the Commercial & Savings Bank to the Knox block (N.W. First & Santa Clara). Banks now stood at all four corners of the main intersection and so stood throughout the nineties.

The Garden City National Bank was chartered (1887) and opened (N.W. First & San Fernando) with Dr. C. W. Breyfogle as president and T. F. Morrison, cashier.

In 1889 the Union Savings Bank was opened (First & Fountain).

The San Jose Building and Loan Association organized in the spring of 1885, when (March 11) it held its first "loan meeting" in Granger Hall. It had \$5000 to loan to the highest bidder at 6 per cent, the premium being deducted from the loan. When the meeting was over San Jose's pioneer building-loan institution had made \$6200 in loans with \$272 left over.

The California Mutual and the Nucleus Building and Loan Associations were founded (1889).

ADVANCING FARMS

Improved acreage had nearly doubled (257,698) and farm values risen by a fourth (\$15,320,619) on the valley's 1492 farms by 1880. There was considerable increase in dairying, though livestock values had dropped (\$968,438). Wheat had started its decline (648,055 bushels) and from Phenomenal yields of the fifties it now generally ran 16 bushels to the acre, about a fourth of the national average. Early flour mills were closing down.

Coincident was the tremendous rise of orchards and vineyards. Orchard crop values were now \$228,923. Vintages averaged 100,000 gallons yearly to 1888. By 1886 the East definitely recognized the superiority of this valley's sun-dried prunes to those of France, which were dried in ovens.

Orchard tress (1880) numbered over 1,600,000--1,280,000 apple and only 152,175 prune and plum; 75,400 pear, 87,570 peach. By 1890 the number of orchard trees was 2,120,000, the increase largely due to prune plantings.

Pioneer commercial pear orchards were set out in the "black lands" northwest of Santa Clara by the Westons (1884), the Brachers, the Wilcoxes, and the Browns.

PACKERS AND FRUIT UNIONS

From beginnings only the decade before, San Jose canneries in 1881 were packing two million 2½ cans of fruits and vegetables. Several new canneries were added. J. F. Flickinger, turning from stockraising to farming in 1880, founded his Berryessa cannery in 1885. The California Fruit Packing Co. (1880) was organized (Third, between Julian & Empire), after drying fruit since 1876. J. B. Herbert started drying fruit in 1887.

The California Fruit Union, first fresh fruit cooperative of the State, was founded (1883) with J. Z. Anderson of San Jose, president.

First dried fruit cooperative, still operating, was formed (1889) by Lawrence Russell among his orchard neighbors of the Mountain View Road.

Recognition of the valley's horticultural prominence came in 1888 with the national convention of the American Horticultural Society (January 24-27) and the Central California Citrus Fair (January 24-February 4).

TECHNIQUES AND MACHINERY

Valley orchardists were developing techniques for the horticultural world, and, as part of the movement, investing controls for orchard pests which arrived. Of those was the "San Jose scale", said to have been introduced by James Lick from China, the name ironically resulting from its recognition and treatment here. Factories now opened to make machinery for canning and orchard pest control, that were to win international reputation.

John Bean, retired Michigan inventor and pump manufacturer, to save his 10-acre Los Gatos orchard from the scale, invented a spray pump in 1883, set up a small factory for its manufacture. It moved to San Jose later, did a mounting business--from \$9000 in 1886 to \$1,750,000 in 1926--and now as Food Machinery Corp., through amalgamation of a dozen allied manufactories throughout America, has world dominance in the field of orchard and canning machinery.

SEED GROWING DOMINANCE

The County attained national prominence as a seed growing area (1883) with shipments of Charles P. Braslan demonstrating qualities here were equal, and superior, to those of the East. Up to 1896 practically all the seed shipped from California was grown in this County.

Pioneer nurserymen here, including Rock and Fox, needing more room for their operations, merged as the California Nursery Co. (1884) and thereafter operated at Niles.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

Rebuilt (\$149,000) in brick, with an impressive tower and 3000-pound bell, the State Normal reopened in Washington Square (May 2, 1881). Its enrollment was 590 (1880).

University of Pacific was building its East Hall (1884) and its Jacks-Goodall Observatory and South Hall.

Public school advancement was in curriculum rather than buildings. Overcrowding of the schools had become acute. By 1885 there were 2500 pupils, and the high school, still using the Santa Clara Street School plant, grew (1887-9) from 49 to 1889 pupils.

Good times of 1886 brought a little relief with erection of the \$15,162 Oak Street School. A \$13,000 two-story eight-room Hester School was built (1884) and a \$2000 Sunol School (1880).

IMPROVED CURRICULA

A three-division system was inaugurated (1883) with a four-grade primary, three-grade grammar, and three-year high school system. In 1885 this was improved with an eight-grade elementary system. Among subjects taught were "morals and manners" and "physical training", teachers being urged "to give exercises whenever the pupils are inattentive".

An evening school for day-working and foreign pupils was started (1883) with 150 pupils, discontinued (1885), and reopened (1886).

The second kindergarten system on the coast was set up with the Second Street Kindergarten (1886) and the Guadalupe Street Kindergarten (1890).

One of America's earliest experiments in public-school industrial education was launched here, after agitation (1881) had resulted in a two-year trial of printing instruction in the high school. All middle and junior classes were required to spend three hours a week typesetting. A more general industrial education on a small scale was tried (1885) with sewing and needlework for the girls. Manual training was introduced in 1887.

NEW CHURCHES, BUILDINGS

The Centella Methodist and the Swedish Immanuel Lutheran Churches organized (1884) and built (1886). In 1888 the Bowman Methodist (East San Jose), the Free Methodist, and the Unitarian churches were founded. The latter, developing from the Unity Society, built a \$16,000 church, as did the others, in 1889, when the Emmanuel Baptist Church was founded and built.

St. Patrick's completed its church (1881) and the interior (1888). The First Baptists replaced their burned church with the present building (1882). The Christian Church built on South Second (1884-5), and the First Congregational Church was moved to its present site and added to (1887).

HOSPITALS AND BENEVOLENCE

Only hospitals had been the County Hospital and small sanitariums maintained by individual physicians, until Judge and Mrs. M. P. O'Connor gave the Sisters of Charity \$100,000 O'Connor Sanitarium (opened March 19, 1889) and its large grounds at San Carlos and Race Streets. They also (July 16, 1883) gave the Notre Dame Sisterhood their home (Second and Reed) for a girl's orphanage.

The Pratt Home for the aged (Market at First) was made possible by the \$9000 gift (1889) of Mrs. Margaret Pratt to the Sheltering Arms Society (founded 1888). The home was established (1891) and enlarged by subsequent gifts.

After long activity by devoted women, the Home of Benevolence was built on its present site and dedicated (September 5, 1880). It received (January 21, 1885) a \$25,000 bequest from the Lick estate.

The Women's Relief Corps home, one of three in the nation, was dedicated and opened at Evergreen (December 28, 1889).

The Salvation Army began their humanitarian work on the coast here in the decade.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

The Sainte Claire Club organized (November 15, 1888) and occupied rooms in the Rucker block for six years. The Native Sons organized San Jose Parlor, No. 22 (August 13, 1883). Civil War circles were founding John A. Dix Post, No. 42 (March 23, 1882) and its Women's Relief Corps (March 24, 1884); Kate B. Sherwood Tent, No. 1, Daughters of Union Veterans (March 1886), and Anna Ella Carrol Circle, No. 1, Ladies of G.A.R. (originally Loyal Ladies League), March 5, 1886. The Odd Fellows Hall Association organized (December 1884) and built (Santa Clara & Third).

Of several women's clubs, there was the Art History (1883), the Manzanita (1884), and Columbia Circle, C.L.S.C. (1888). Social and fraternal groups included Hesperian Rebekah Lodge, I.O.O.F. (1882), and San Jose Lodge, No. 125, K. of P. (1887).

The Garden City Cyclers Club organized (1884) from the earlier "San Jose Scorchers", with 81 members, its emblem, the fleur de lys, to be supreme on many an amateur track, state, national, and international, in the next twenty years. It had a 1/8-mile track on South First and then one at the western fair grounds. Its 100-mile relay races around the bay are legendary, its world record-holding members now prominent in the City.

THEATRICALS, PRESIDENTIAL VISITS

From local amateur companies were springing such notable actors as Samuel W. Piercy, John T. Malone, Frank Bacon, John W. Dunne, Ed Jobson, the Misses Eleanor and Virginia Calhoun. Brohaska (1880) renovated his Opera House, which burned soon after. Charles R. Bacon then converted Central Hall into the California Theater.

Two Presidents paid undistinguished visits to the City--Rutherford B. Hayes (September 16, 1880), and Benjamin Harrison (April 29, 1889). The former stopped a few hours and spoke from the balcony of the Auzerais House. He was eclipsed by General W. T. Sherman in his party. The latter on a rapid ride from the First Street to the narrow-gauge depot, received at the Hotel Vendome and visited the State Normal. More notable was the visit of General John C. Fremont (May 2, 1888), who was greeted with a shower of roses by school children.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE EIGHTIES

J. J. Owen relinquished the "Daily Mercury" (1884) to Charles M. Shortridge, proprietor since September 6, 1883, of the "Daily Morning Times". The papers then became the "Times-Mercury", then again the "Daily Mercury", (1885) when it absorbed the "Daily Republic".

The "Herald" was bought by a stock company (October 1884) with H. H. Main, president; W. C. Morrow, secretary, and J. F. Thompson, treasurer. It was also sold to Shortridge.

J. J. Conmy published the "Daily Press" and W. D. Haley the "Daily Evening News" during the 1882 campaign, both expiring.

Hugh DeLacy's "Daily City Item" (July 23, 1883) became (1885) "The Evening News" when Charles W. Williams became a partner. DeLacy left the paper February 22, 1890. This was the ancestor of the present "News".

Major Foote (1884) started the horticultural "Santa Clara Valley", sold (1886) to H. A. Brainerd, who added the name "Pacific Tree and Vine" and so published it to the end of the century.

E. T. Sawyer and John T. Wallace (1885) started "The Scooper", which lived a year.

CRIME OF THE EIGHTIES

Most noteworthy fact concerning crime was the removal (1887) of the scene of executions from the county jail to the state prisons after hangings of the murderers, Charles Goslaw, Jan Waselewski, Jose Ramirez, and a man named Eubanks, all in the space of a few months, sickened the Sheriff.

The capture, escape, and recapture of Dick Fellows (G. B. Lytle), after a stage-robbing career between here and Santa Barbara, marked 1881. In June 1883 was the brutal murder of aged W. P. Renowden and Archie McIntyre above Los Gatos by Joseph Jewell and John Showers at the instigation of Lloyd L. Majors.

San Jose at this period had 120 saloons.

4

CITY ADMINISTRATION

Mayors were Bernard D. Murphy, April 20, 1880, to April 19, 1882; Charles J. Martin, to April 21, 1884; C. T. Settle, to April 20, 1886; C. W. Breyfogle, to April 16, 1888, and Samuel W. Boring, to April 28, 1890.

The bond elections previously noted permitted the City to make \$285,000 sewer improvements, (1888), not to mention \$165,000 previously expended in this work since 1880; to build bridges (Santa Clara-Los Gatos Creek, 1887; William-Coyote, 1889, and others); build the Franklin fire house (1889), and make extensive improvement in St. James Park (1887-88).

With completion of the City Hall, the library, which had been housed in the Murphy Block, Santa Clara Street (1880), and then in the Hagen building, was moved to the top floor of the new structure. A new freeholders' charter was prepared (April-July, 1888) but was rejected by the voters (July 6).

The county (1883) had established an almshouse on 100 acres on the Milpitas Road which it bought for \$25,000.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING: THE TOWER

Schemes to light the City by electricity, culminated in erection of the Electric Tower, that straddled Santa Clara and Market Streets, 237 feet high with its 30-foot flag pole, for 34 years.

Child of an editorial paragraph by Owen (May 13, 1881) and a quick community response (\$3455.75 subscriptions), its foundations were laid August 11 and by December 11 at 6:30 p.m. its crown of six 4000-candle-power lights blazed forth as admiring hundreds crowded surrounding streets. It was the most powerful concentration of electric light in America at

that time, and third largest in the world. Owen contended that the new-fangled light would serve the entire City under the prevalent "high light" theory, and printed scores of reader-testimonials--as rival newspapers sneered--that citizens could read their "Mercury" by its light from as far as Eleventh Street. It was necessary, in order to maintain the "high light" theory, to erect a dozen 150-foot masts about the city, bearing 90 similar lights.

Nothing like the tower had been known before, except a shorter tower at Akron, O. That such a steel structure had no precedent on this Coast did not daunt its builders, who pyramided four wrought-iron pipes across the intersection and bound them with inadequate steel braces, so that the tower twisted its length and swayed in a high wind.

Though a white elephant that began with gas company opposition and \$1000 in builders liens against it, the tower was a proud symbol of supremacy for electric lighting companies that contended for the city lighting contract in the two decades thereafter.

George H. Roe's Brush Company, which first lighted the tower reorganized at \$100,000 as the San Jose Brush Electric Light Co. (February 25, 1882) when an attachment on the tower was served. Owen sold it to the company for \$5000 to satisfy the debts (April 29). This company with the San Jose Gas Co. merged into the San Jose Light and Power Co., which reorganized (June 20, 1889), headed by Charles W. Quilty.

Harry J. Edwards, with James W. Rea organized the San Jose Electric Improvement Co. (June 21, 1888), after Edwards had been shouldered out of the earlier Light and Power Co.

City lighting contract battles and competition between Edwards and Quilty filled the next decade.

FIRST ELECTRIC RAILROAD

First electric street railroad in America (1887) was Bishop's line to Santa Clara? Denied franchises for then-feared overhead power lines, Bishop acquired an underground third-rail system invented by an easterner, Frank E. Fisher. The middle line of trees was removed from The Alameda and the tracks laid down its center. After much experiment from March 15, 1888, and with a county franchise (May 18, 1888) the road started service (May 20).

Broken insulators, short-circuits from the muddy streets, the mischief of boys and the habit of curious folk of sticking umbrellas into the third-rail slot to see the sparks, caused untold trouble and many a long walk by patrons from stalled cars. Stirred by protests, the Council nevertheless refused (July 21, 1889) to let Bishop revert to steam or horses. Losing \$300,000 in the venture, Bishop, who shortly died, and his associates, sold to J. H. Henry and John P. Burke as the decade closed. After a short resumption of horse cars, the line was electrified (August 1891) with overhead trolleys, Henry having proven this practicable at Sacramento.

Meanwhile Jacob Rich, well rid of his Santa Clara Street line, was plowing \$600,000 improvements into his First Street line, double-tracking out South First, extending it to The Willows, building his Julian-Reed, Basset-to-Vendome, and Hobson Street extensions, and finally converting the Seventh Street line to electricity with overhead power.

In 1886 a narrow-gauge branch of the South Pacific Coast Railroad was built from Campbell to the New Almaden Mines, then in their most prosperous decade. The line was standardized with the rest of the system when the Southern Pacific (1887) acquired it and built another line from the mines to its trunk line at Hillsdale. A railroad from Murphy's

(San Martin) to Saratoga was projected (1885) and several miles constructed, but stopped from the lack of funds and the extension of electric lines about the valley. A horse stage line was started (1888) to Mt. Hamilton by F. S. Chadbourne, A. H. Boomer, and S. D. Brasto.

XII.--THE CENTURY CLOSES

"I shall always think of the Santa Clara Valley as a sleeping maiden, fragrant with perfume and intoxicatingly beautiful, lying in a carven bed formed by the mountains of Santa Cruz, curtained by fleecy clouds, her coverlet of eiderdown, tinted with rose, quilted with green, edged with gold; her pillow the sun-kissed waters of San Francisco Bay.

"When you come closer you find that the coverlet which conceals her gracious form is in reality an expanse of fragrant blossoms; that the green tufts are the live oaks which rise at intervals above the orchards of cherry, peach and prune, and that the yellow edging is the California poppies which clothe the encircling hills."

---E. Alexander-Powell

1

With 18,060 inhabitants San Jose now faced the turn of the century with a decade of retrenchment in which her population gained only 19 per cent and the County's 48,005 increased only 11.6 per cent--lowest of American times. San Jose's boom continued until the free silver crisis of 1893, but the valley did not feel the full effects of the depression until 1897-8.

The breathing space, from the standpoint of new community integrations, had a certain value. A horde of settlers had but recently arrived. "Old timers" were somewhat submerged among new faces seen on the streets of the City which they had watched develop from a scattering of Mexican huts. They dated from this period a change from the mellow old days to a new bustle.

There was effort to pump prosperity into the times. Newspapers were full of "boost" articles. Promoters attempted grandiose schemes such as P. H. Wheeler's dream-city "New Chicago" (1891) in the sloughs north of Alviso where the San Jose Watch Factory produced one "turnip" and expired, not to mention W. J. Peall's "New Bethlehem" subdivision near Agnew, nor the deliberate fraud of "Hacienda Park" atop some western hills--all cluttering the county assessment rolls to this day.

Substantial building continued in the first half of the decade, topped by such structures as the \$138,852 postoffice (1894) on its \$39,454 site (Market and San Fernando), the \$100,000 high school, and the \$250,000 Hall of Records (1892), built by the County from current revenue. Civic leaders were working for a San Jose deep water port at Alviso. Stanford opened the world's finest group of university buildings (1891) on its 7200-acre campus, and Palo Alto was growing from nothing to 1003 inhabitants by 1895. Morgan Hill (theretofore Burnett Station) began in the subdivision of Morgan Hill's 19,000-acre rancho (1893) and San Martin (Tennant Station) started in 1898.

In agriculture the trends previously noted became more pronounced. The fruit industry was dominant, with packing and canning methods perfected, and with growers definitely started on their co-operative history. The wine industry attained its peak.

The City was laying its first pavements in the first part of the decade and in the latter part citizens were forming (1896) the Good Government League to reform the city government.

Marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of American state government here, San Jose entertained California with a not able jubilee program, December 15, 1899.

About 50 San Joseans were in the First California Infantry that sailed (May 25, 1898), the first army unit in the Philippines in the Spanish-American War. Other San Joseans were in the later units which served in the islands during the war and the succeeding insurrection.

BANKS AND BUSINESS

Ryland's Letitia building (1890) and Ryland block (1892) on South First Street are examples of substantial buildings of the period. The former's excellent construction is credited with saving the business district in the Second Street conflagration (July 4, 1892) that destroyed the California Theater, South Methodist Church, Lick House, Krumb's Brewery and other buildings.

All but one of the City's banks stood the pinch of 1893-8 and a new one was formed--the Security Savings Bank (July 31, 1891), from the First National's savings department, with Frank Stock as president. The Garden City Bank relinquished its national charter and became a state bank (1893), the Garden City Bank & Trust Co., increasing its capitalization to \$200,000. The Union Savings Bank closed its doors (1899) and liquidated in the next five years.

Of the notable businesses established a few might be mentioned: The San Jose Abstract & Title Co. (1890), combining the firms of Pomeroy (Edgar) & Howes (Sam), and Pitman (J. M.) & Edwards (Thomas C.); Hubbard (Thomas) & Carmichael Bros. (Daniel and Niel) lumber mill (1890), after logging operations since 1874; the Home Union (1891); James B. Leaman's Red Star Laundry (1890); A. S. Bacon & Son (S. L.), shoes (1892); Brennan (J.A.) & Tucker's (F.A.) Pacific Carriage Factory (1891). Antone Zicovich built the Park Hotel (1895).

THE ORCHARDS TAKE OVER

To emphasize agricultural trends, the 1895 assessment figures are taken. In that year wheat acreage had dropped to 14,000, barley to 15,000. In five years the orchard area had more than doubled, to 4,454,945 trees--prunes, 1,542,094 bearing and 1,419,020 non-bearing (under four years); apples, 34,995 and 9845; apricots, 393,654 and 141,445; peach, 311,825 and 193,906; pear, 102,064 and 42,813; cherry, 86,194 and 69,994; almond, 17,389 and 6661; walnut, 6926 and 4746.

Wine production reached its 6,000,000-gallon peak in this decade when the County produced a third of California's vintage. Paul Masson was producing (250,000 bottles in 1899) the only American champagne outside New York State. More than 1400 varieties of grapes had been experimented with since the beginnings of commercial vineyards in 1866, but declining prices and vine diseases were reducing acreage.

FIRST DRIED FRUIT COOPERATIVE

California's first general dried fruit growers' cooperative movement was the Santa Clara County Fruit Exchange, incorporated 1892, with Col. Philo Hersey president and moving spirit. It welded together as spokes in the wheel that was its trade-mark a number of smaller neighborhood associations--Col. Hersey's West Side Fruit Growers Association (1891) of the Willows district; the East Side Growers Exchange (1891) of the Evergreen section; F. M. Richter's Campbell Fruit Growers Union (June 1892), and soon after the Berryessa union.

The Exchange, which set up drying and grade standards, sold to the best advantage to existing market factors, developed markets, built a two-story 60x150 warehouse on Sunol

Street, and added unions from Los Gatos, Saratoga, Mountain View, and Santa Clara. Business forced enlargement of its packing plant (1896) and again (1899). Policies included annual settlement with grower members, of which there were never more than 436, and low salaries to officials. Tonnages handled grew from 3069 in 1893 to 7260 in 1902, the smallest, 2102 in 1895.

Canners of the state, to standardize methods and to promote efficiency, formed the California Fruit Canners Association (1899), with T. B. Dawson of the first cannery here in a position corresponding to general superintendency. He became general superintendent of the California Packing Corp. which grew (1916) from this association and additional canneries. Robert I. Bentley, who got his start in the Golden Gate cannery here, was president. George N. Herbert began his packing business in 1890 and J. C. Ainsley (1891) his cannery at Campbell.

W. C. Anderson (1890) started his canning machinery factory, the Anderson Prune Dipping Co. This (April 1902) incorporated as the Anderson-Barngrover Manufacturing Co., after absorbing Barngrover, Hull, & Cunningham, which had formed 1901, stemming from the factory Luther Cunningham had established (1889) to manufacture prune dippers. This consolidation merged (1928) into Food Machinery Corp.

2

HIGH SCHOOL IS BUILT

A \$100,000 brick and stone high school was built by bonds (1897-8) in Washington Square and its course extended to four years. It was the only notable public school improvement in the hard-pressed period, wooden sheds being built beside existing elementary schools to handle the overflow, when the superintendent, pointing to overcrowded and badly ventilated rooms, urged that classes be limited to 45, even at the cost of turning some children away. In 1897, pupils numbered 4940 and current expenditures totaled \$104,335--gains of 151 and 109 per cent in 20 years.

Organized physical training was provided for the children (1893) when the German Turn Verein donated the services of its instructor, L. Webber.

Present names were given to the City's schools (March 1892): Horace Mann (Santa Clara Street School); Longfellow (First Ward); Grant (Empire Street-Second Ward); Lowell (Reed Street); Lincoln (Fourth Ward); and Washington (Oak Street). The kindergartens were renamed Peabody (Second Street) and Sarah B. Cooper (Guadalupe Street), and a third was added, Park Kindergarten.

The Cottage Grove School was annexed to the department (1894), and two more kindergartens added, the Quinsey Shaw and Home Kindergarten.

COLLEGES AND CHURCHES

The Washburn Preparatory School (Devine and San Pedro) was established (1894) by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Washburn and Miss Lucy M. Washburn, and continued 17 years. The San Jose Business College was organized (1891).

The University of Pacific absorbed the 20-year-old Napa Collegiate Institute, (1896) built its chapel and Conservatory of Music (1891), which absorbed Frank Loui King's Conservatory of Music.

Notre Dame Institute was founded (1893) in connection with that college and (1899) its Conservatory of Music added.

Churches organizing and building were: Second Presbyterian, Second near William; Seventh Day Adventists (1893); Antioch Baptist (1893); Christ Church (Episcopal) Mission (1892), building at Fourth and William (1905).

The South Methodist church rebuilt after its 1892 fire and the Christian Church (1891) moved to its new brick church on North Second.

THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES

The Associated Charities was formed (January 10, 1894) with church and civic support, and the Ladies Benevolent Society, which had carried the burden alone, now devoted its attention solely to orphans. The Women's Exchange, to assist needy women, was organized (1899). The San Jose Chapter, Red Cross, was organized (1898) with the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. The Volunteers of America started work here (1894).

The Y.M.C.A., reorganizing after long inactivity, erected (1890) its two-story frame headquarters (Second near St. John) which it sold some years later to the Labor Temple Association, meeting thereafter in rented quarters until 1913.

MANY WOMEN'S CLUBS

The San Jose Woman's Club was founded (December 3, 1894), formed its younger women's auxiliary and built its Third Street clubhouse (1906) and its Eleventh Street clubhouse (1929). From the first it was active in civic enterprises.

Other women's organizations formed included: Santa Ysabel Chapter, D.A.R. (November 1896); Willows Reading and Study Club (1897); the Fortnightly Club (1899); the Art History Club (1894); the Saturday Morning (musical) Club (1893); the Political Equality Club (1896); as well as the Josephine Rebekahs (October 1894); Mizpah Temple (1895) and Liberty Temple (1900), Rathbone Sisters.

The Sainte Claire Club (St. John and Second) was built (1894) by Senator James D. Phelan and repaired (1907).

The Union Battlefield Veterans organized (June 1892).

San Jose Lodge, No. 522, B.P.O.E., was organized (October) and instituted (December 9, 1899). Its Christmas morning distributions to needy families has become a unique custom, as were its annual Empty-Stocking shows.

Observatory Parlor, Native Sons, organized in 1891, and other fraternal organizations included Court San Jose, Foresters of America (May 1891); San Jose Aerie, No. 8, Eagles (April 1899), Alamo Camp, No. 80, W. O. W. (December 1893); Manhattan Tribe, No. 105, Red Men (March 1900).

CYCLERS AND FIRST AUTOISTS

Bicycling was in its hey-day. Besides the Garden City Wheelmen, now came the San Jose Road Club (April 7, 1892), which also held many coast road records. The Ladies Cycling Club organized (September 1893). The three clubs boasted 600 bicycles (1894) and members young and old. The first "safety" bicycles on the coast had appeared here in 1888. In 1896, 28 San Jose bicycle agencies sold 1061 wheels.

But now were appearing the first automobiles as the century neared its close--Dr. Fred M. Bangs' Locomobile, the Duryea of President S.B. Hunkins of the Garden City Bank, and the Stanley Steamer of Frank H. Holmes.

THEATERS AND NEWSPAPERS

The California Theater burning (1892), Walter Morosco opened the Auditorium (September) in what had been the Horticultural Hall (San Fernando, west of Market).

James D. Phelan's Victory Theater, first leased by Charles P. Hall, opened on North First (February 2, 1899) with "The School for Scandal".

Newspapers were approaching present numbers. In 1898, Shortridge lost his interest in the "Daily Mercury" to a local syndicate managed by Clarence M. Wooster, and soon after Alfred Holman took over as editor. Shortridge lost the "Evening Herald" two years later.

Meanwhile Williams was publishing his "Evening News" and (June 18, 1898) introduced the first linotype to local journalism.

THE DUNHAM MURDERS

Most notable crime of the decade was James C. Dunham's axing and strangling of six persons to death (May 26, 1896) on the McGlincey place, six miles west of the City--his estranged wife, her parents, and servants. Scores of citizens followed Sheriff James H. Lyndon on Dunham's supposed trail in the eastern hills. He was never found, though \$10,000 in rewards offered by a shocked community encouraged officers throughout America to turn up many suspects in the years to come.

3

FIRST PAVED STREETS

Mayors were S. N. Rucker, April 28, 1890 to April 18, 1892; H. E. Schilling, to April 16, 1894; Paul P. Austin, to April 20, 1896; Valentine Koch, to April 20, 1898, and Charles J. Martin, to July 7, 1902.

First San Jose street to be paved (spring of 1890) was First between Santa Clara and San Salvador, followed by San Fernando between Market and Fourth. In the decade five miles of paving was laid in the business district, with 26 water-wagons sprinkling macadam and dirt streets in the residential areas.

The County was laying its first asphaltic macadam roads about the valley at the same time and County Surveyor J. G. McMillan was designing and building (1890-91) California's first concrete bridge, over the Penetencia Creek east of San Jose. The valley was said to have the best roads in the State and was building them at the rate of \$90,000 a year. At the turn of the century there were 280 miles of sprinkled roads in the county. In the same time the bonded debt of the County was reduced from \$360,000 to \$160,000.

The City received a new freeholders' charter (March 5, 1897), effective July 1, 1898. The Alum Rock Park commission was created June 2, 1891.

TROUBLES OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Edwards' Electric Improvement Co. and Quilty's Light and Power Co. filled the decade with keen competition in electric service particularly in their struggle for the city lighting contract, spicing the contest with legal shifts and political dodges.

When Edwards' "low light" company won the city contract by a San Mateo county court decision, after losing the contract despite its low bid, Quilty's "high light" company stirred public demand for the lighting of the Electric Tower, which Quilty held. Edwards

contended the tower was built by public subscription over public land--was the city's to dispose of. The Council agreed. Edwards evaded service of Quilty's injunction, lit the tower March 1, 1891. Both sides were fined for contempt of court. Edwards then rented the tower for a nominal sum.

Jacob Rich, whose street car lines had flourished during Bishop's ill-starred efforts to electrify his, now fell on evil times. Backing Rich had been the German Savings & Loan Society of San Francisco, encouraging him to extend and improve his lines. Holding his first mortgage bonds, it agreed to take up \$150,000 second mortgage bonds. Then came the 1893 crash, and with it new directors for the financial institution, who would not carry Rich, who had already lost \$75,000 in the failure of a winery. He mortgaged all his property and delayed the crash until 1897, when the loan society forced him into bankruptcy and bought his lines for \$225,000, the amount of its first mortgage. Rich made valiant efforts to pay his creditors before his death in 1901.

Another venture was the narrow-gauge Alum Rock Steam railroad, started (1890) by a man named Quincy, who lost all he had by the time the line reached White Road. It was taken over by Hugh Center (franchise, July 1894) and continued to the mouth of Alum Rock canyon. The cars were drawn at first by an 8-ton engine, later increased in size. It became the "Narrow Gauge Electric" at the turn of the century.

The telephone utility continued a small but steady growth having by 1892, 311 subscribers, a gain of 229 in ten years.

XIII.--THE 'QUAKE AND THE WAR

"There was something odd about that plain....It was a sea of orchards; and those level waves seemed green at first--green, if a trifle pale. But as one looked they paled still further, fading perceptibly from greenish till they blanched into white. For the whole plain was dusted white with plum blossoms; and that incredible valley-floor was carpeted with prunes. So for me after that morning prunes will always wear the authentic colour of romance. To meet the Santa Clara Valley suddenly in flower is something beyond the grasp of adjectives."

---Philip Guedalla, "Conquistador"

1

Nothing was too much for a vigorous San Jose to expect and plan as she faced a new century. Her newspapers daily recorded organized civic effort to bring new settlers, "oil strikes" and formation of dubious stock companies to exploit them, plans to cover the valley with a network of electric roads and so forth. The spirit of advance was reflected more substantially--erection of San Jose's first "sky-scrappers", seven-story Garden City Bank (1905-7) and nine-story First National Bank (1910); opening of important residential areas, Naglee Park (1902) and Hanchett Park (1907); building of interurban electric railroads; paving of many roads; first expansion of her city limits; improvement of her public services.

Her citizens induced Andrew Carnegie to give her a library and the State to save the redwoods of Big Basin as a state park. Pioneering in the fields of the automobile, aviation, and wireless was noteworthy about the valley. San Joseans were modernizing their city government and voting unprecedented sums for schools and municipal improvements.

A San Jose of 21,500 inhabitants at the beginning of the century grew 34.6 per cent in the first decade to 28,946, adding 37 per cent more in the second decade. Recovering from the doldrums of the nineties, general building operations picked up notably with 1903, and the challenge of the earthquake that shortly followed, only served to carry the building activity unchecked through the 1907 depression as the City buckled down to a task of wiping out all evidences of the visitation within two years.

THE EARTHQUAKE OF 1906

San Jose suffered \$3,000,000 in property damage and loss of 16 lives in the earthquake that struck Central California at 5:17 a.m., April 18, 1906. It had been preceded by a heavy shock November 2, 1903. Many homes were damaged, but the greatest loss was in the business district. The three-story Phelan Building (First and Post) collapsed, burying three. Elks Hall and stores (Santa Clara and Lightston) fell. St. Patrick's new steeple tumbled across Santa Clara Street and its walls caved in. Other heavy damage was done to the State Normal, the San Jose high school, the First Presbyterian Church, Grant and Horace Mann Schools, the new Hall of Justice awaiting dedication, the Hall of Records, the First Methodist Church and St. Mary's Church, the Rucker building, the Postoffice which lost the top of its steeple, the Fifth Street and Golden Gate canneries and many stores. The Agnew State Hospital was a shattered \$800,000 pile of brick where 11 officials and 101 patients died.

Fire broke out on Second near San Fernando Street, swept up Second over the Martin and Lieber buildings, then over the five-story Dougherty building and the three-story Louise building. Another fire from the El Monte lodging house (Locust Street) fatally burned seven persons. In the collapsed \$40,000 (1903) wing of the Hotel Vendome another died.

Martial law was declared. A "vigilance committee" posted notices promising hanging to looters. A cyclist rode through the streets crying "To the hills! To the hills! There'll be a tidal wave!" The Red Cross national guardsmen, and peace officers did notable work. By next morning all construction men and contractors were spoken for a year ahead.

UNDAUNTED CITY GROWS

Within two years there was nothing to indicate the visitation. In 1907 there was \$1,128,138 worth of building, including 400 new homes. The City assessment sprang from \$16,897,710 in 1906 to \$19,197,005 in 1908, the County's from \$59,484,220 to \$61,580,185. Bank clearings mounted to an unprecedented \$25,504,767 in 1907.

Manufacturing within the City doubled from 1910 to 1915, increasing from 149 to 225 establishments, from 1399 to 2029 in employes, from 1668 to 3847 in primary horse-power, from \$871,000 to \$1,327,000 in wages, from \$5,483,000 to \$10,806,000 in value of products.

It was all part of an organized civic effort that saw formation of such community organizations as the Santa Clara Valley Improvement Club (July 1900), which absorbed the old Board of Trade (December 10), and then grew into the San Jose Chamber of Commerce (1901), with the addition of the San Jose Merchants Association (November 8, 1901).

Concurrently there was notable increase in labor union activity, the formation of the Builders Exchange (1905), the formation of the Retail Clerks' Association (February 1900) for a shorter working day. The carpenters aided the millmen to organize (July 1900), secured a \$3.50 wage scale (July 1901) and a \$4 wage scale and Saturday half-holidays (May 18, 1903), formed the Building Trades Council (1902), and secured a \$4.80 wage scale (1907).

THE CITY EXPANDS

The beautiful Naglee grounds of the southeast quarter of the City were subdivided (early 1902) and boasted 1503 residences within three years. L. E. Hanchett, president of the street railroads, having acquired the Agricultural Park, upon dissolution of the financially embarrassed Agricultural Society (June 1901) subdivided it (early 1907) with much residential expansion there. College Park, catching up with its inflated values of the eighties, was also having a suburban rebirth.

Meanwhile the "Greater San Jose" movement of business organizations gathered impetus and culminated in the first expansion of San Jose's city limits since these were fixed in 1850. The Gardner district, which had been carved from Hester district (1893), was annexed March 16, 1911. East San Jose, which had incorporated (1906) with T. M. Wright as mayor, was annexed December 1, 1911, and north-south street names on the east side were changed for convenience. To prepare for a keep-water port for the City--the federal government had been dredging a channel from Alviso intermittently since 1898--San Jose annexed a right-of-way strip and wharfage space on the Guadalupe Slough November 30, 1912.

Remodeling of the historic Auzeais House as an office building (1900) necessitated additional hotel space. The Montgomery Hotel was built (1912). Business building, as activity moved down South First Street under T. S. Montgomery's encouragement, included such structures as the Twoby building.

BANKS ERECT SKYSCRAPERS

Instead of experiencing runs, for which they had hastily prepared, after the earthquake, San Jose's banks did unprecedented business. Montgomery's Garden City Bank, which had the first steel frame in the City on its present site complete when the earthquake

struck, completed the seven-story building a few months later.

The First National Bank, whose presidency W. S. Clayton had assumed May 1, 1907, built its \$400,000 nine-story building and occupied it January 1, 1911.

The Bank of San Jose, whose building had been damaged, rebuilt with five stories for \$100,000 (1907-8).

The Security Savings Bank, offshoot of the First National's savings department, became the Security State and Savings Bank (1902) when it received a state charter, and moved farther down First Street during the period.

The Safe Deposit Bank, which had moved from the main corner to Santa Clara and Lightston Alley (present Richmond-Chase building) was there absorbed (December 31, 1909) by the Bank of Italy as the latter's first branch.

The Guaranty Building and Loan Association organized in 1919.

Of great value to a horticultural center, a United States Weather Bureau station was established here (1906), being first housed in the Dougherty building on South Second Street, but soon afterwards in the upper story of the Postoffice building.

Postal receipts mounted from \$51,918 in 1900 to \$150,218 in 1916. Free delivery about the county was started early in 1900.

AUTOMOBILE PIONEERING

Four inventions shortly to revolutionize modern life--automobiles, aviation, radio, and the motion picture--were being pioneered in San Jose and vicinity.

George Osen and William F. Hunt made a half dozen "Osen & Hunt Specials" in their bicycle shop (69 South Second Street) in 1900, their first automobile being the fourth owned here. They moved the factory to St. John, west of First (1903). Their testing ground was the circular track then about the State Normal. Then Charles E. Chrisman, a Los Gatos Road blacksmith, extemporized a one-cylinder engine from a pump, built his first "Chrisman Special" in 1900 and incorporated the \$100,000 Chrisman Motor Carriage Co. (March 17, 1901) to build more. F. H. Holmes, who with his brother, A. E. Holmes, had made the first auto trip (July 1900) in and out of Yosemite Valley in his 1898 Stanley Steamer, started manufacturing his Sunset automobile in San Francisco (1905) but moved the plant to San Jose after the 1906 fire. The factory was sold in 1912. These auto manufacturing enterprises, among the first in the State, succumbed to the superior manufacturing advantages of the East.

Clarence Letcher opened the first "garage" in the West (1900), his "Auto Depository", and (December 1902) opened what might be termed the first "service station" (San Carlos & Market) which boasted "a gasoline station of 110 gallons which measures the amount of gasoline sold".

San Jose vied with San Francisco in leading the coast in auto ownership at this time; there were 45 who signed the charter roll of the Santa Clara County Auto Club organized June 1902. The pioneer carriage firm of Normandin (Louis) & Campen (Fritz B.) by 1906 opened a Franklin agency; Osen & Hunt were selling Mitchells (First & St. James), and Harrison P. Smith was selling Reos, Fords, and Oldsmobiles (First and San Carlos).

One of the first motor bus lines in the State was started up Mt. Hamilton (1910). Proposals for motor bus lines to San Francisco were being considered. Among the first of these was Nicholas Locicero's Pacific Auto Stage (1916).

AVIATION AND WIRELESS.

Professor John J. Montgomery of the University of Santa Clara, who had been first human to fly in a heavier-than-air glider (1883) was making epochal aeronautical discoveries in flights with his assistant, Maloney, in this vicinity in 1905. Montgomery was killed in a glider crash near Evergreen, October 23, 1911.

America's first dirigible "Spirit of California", which Captain Thomas S. Baldwin flew with some success over San Francisco (1903), was built in the Rose Carnival Pavilion on The Alameda (January-June) by Dr. August Greth. The 85-foot airship carried 50,000 cubic feet of gas and was driven by a 12-horsepower engine.

Besides notable experiments in wireless transmission by the Rev. R. H. Ball, S.J., of Santa Clara College, assisted by Montgomery (1902-5), there was the pioneer radio work here of Charles D. Herrold who (1894) transmitted California's first wireless message (60 feet). In 1909 he established here the oldest active "radio-telephone station" in America, next year interesting the Mare Island Naval Radio Station in the device. Through 1913 he maintained this communication from his laboratory in the Garden City Bank building to the Hotel Piarment, San Francisco, and maintained his government license uninterruptedly until he turned it over to San Jose's radio station, KQW, which first broadcasted December 5, 1925.

California's first commercial motion pictures were being made (1910-1913) at the Essanay studios still standing at Niles, by G. M. "Cowboy Billy" Anderson. There such figures as Charlie Chaplin and Ben Turpin were getting their cinema start, as well as several San Jose actors and actresses, notably Ed Jobson.

AGRICULTURAL TRENDS

The number of farms in the County (1900-10) increased from 3995 to 4731, improved acreage from 710,686 to 734,819, total valuation from \$50,724,703 to \$67,187,549. Live-stock values increased from \$1,834,093 to \$3,326,967, chiefly in dairying. The 1900 wheat acreage was only 13,000.

Orchard trees (1900) numbered 4,788,615--prunes 2,718,600 bearing, and 605,240 non-bearing; apricots, 525,030 and 20,160; cherries, 127,165 and 28,500; peach, 477,200 and 65,500; pear, 116,265 and 24,800; almonds, 14,740 and 4820; walnuts, 8987 and 2610. Vineyard acreage totaled 11,068 wine, and 680 table grapes, dwindling sharply thereafter because of phylloxera, until resistant stocks were developed. The valley was growing from two-thirds to three-fourths of the California prune crop.

Declining returns and increasing production caused prune growers here to launch the first state-wide cooperative in the industry, the California Cured Fruit Association (January 25, 1900), with Judge H. G. Bond as first president. Representing 3800 members and a 75 per cent sign-up at its height and selling to existing marketing factors (Associated Packers) the association attempted a production monopoly, set its price too high, was left with large carry-overs, and liquidated in 1903. Prune production, reaching its 97,500-ton high in 1902, declined to the 28,500-ton low in 1908. Plantings resumed, but the production median did not regain the 1902 level until 1917, which marked the birth of the next cooperative movement.

CANNERS AND PACKERS

A number of canneries and packing plants were founded. Bisceglia Brothers (Pasquale, Joseph, Bruno, Alfonso) started at Morgan Hill (1903) and moved to San Jose (1913). Pratt-

Low Preserving Co. started at Santa Clara (1905). The Greco (Victor V.) Canning Co. and the DiFiore (Salvatore and Dominic) Canning Co. started in 1913. Porter Bros. began the commercial shipment of fresh cherries east with a new refrigerating device (May 1902).

In 1917 the Golden Gate Packing Co., by then the State's oldest, which had been managed by Elmer E. Chase since Bowman's death ten years before, was acquired by Hunt Bros. Chase joined the E. N. Richmond Co. (founded 1916) which as Richmond-Chase Co. (incorporated 1919) is one of the State's four largest packing firms.

The Smith (J. S.) Manufacturing Co. was established (1903) to make packers' and growers' machinery, and the American Can Co. opened a large factory here (1912).

Leon H. Elmer began his noted nursery business (1911), forming the Elmer Bros. partnership with W. M. Elmer in 1913. The Braslan Seed Growers Association was incorporated (July 1902) and the California Seed Growers Association was its offshoot in 1912. The Kimberline Company was also operating.

Artesian water was passing and with the beginning of the century farmers were commencing to irrigate with electric power. This caused greater thought to be devoted to the underground supplies, which culminated in the struggle with the Bay Cities Water Company (1900-1903) that had planned to dam the Coyote Gorge and divert its water to San Francisco, as the Spring Valley Water Co. had done in the Calaveras Valley (1902). The fight, led by A. T. Herrman, civil engineer, and the Mercury, succeeded when the Supreme Court (Katz vs. Walkinshaw) defined the rights of a district to its percolation waters.

2

REBUILDING OF SCHOOLS

Only two city schools--Lincoln and Washington--survived the earthquake. Bonds were immediately voted and the stucco \$50,000 to \$55,000 Lowell, Longfellow, Grant, and Horace Mann Schools were built (1907-08). The present stucco high school was completed (June 18, 1908). Its 829 students and 23 teachers had been accommodated meanwhile in emergency additions to Lincoln School. The high school was enlarged with second stories (1914) on its east wing and (1917) on its west wing, the commercial and library wings thereafter being added. The 'quake also moved St. Joseph's School from its 45-year-old location in the rear of that church to a \$43,000 building (N.E. Park and Vine).

Jefferson and Hawthorne Schools were built (1911) and annexes added to Grant School (1911) and Washington School (1912). New or rebuilt parochial schools were also added, such as \$15,000 St. Mary's School (South Third) completed August, 1901. Hester district by a bond election (1913) erected its present \$80,000 school. College Park school was built in 1916.

San Jose public schools began the Parent-Teacher Association movement here with the formation of the Mothers and Teachers Club at Hawthorne School (March 1904), at the San Jose High School (1908), and thereafter at the other schools.

Elementary and high school enrollments rose from a total of 3533 in 1900 to 4622 in 1910. The high school's full-time enrollment alone increased (1898-1910) from 361 to 1108, its faculty from 9 to 34. By 1920 its enrollment was 2475 and its faculty, 70. The elementary school enrollment (1910-20) grew from 3514 to 3915.

The 1880 State Normal buildings, also wrecked, were replaced (1910-13) with the present gray stucco and red brick plant, classes meanwhile being held in temporary wooden

buildings. The school opened its first summer session (June 26, 1903) and its department of kindergarten training (1914).

The Notre Dame College built (1906) its \$35,000 Hall of Science and the University of Pacific, which took its true status as College of the Pacific (July 24, 1911), after a series of endowment campaigns erected Helen Guth (women's dormitory) Hall (1909), gymnasium (1910), and Seaton (dining) Hall (1915).

Stanford University had received (1901) large additional endowments from Mrs. Jane L. Stanford. It suffered severe earthquake damage but rebuilt on a vaster scale.

CHURCHES ORGANIZE, REBUILT

Even before the earthquake imposed extensive replacement, new churches were being built and new congregations organized. In 1903 the True Life Church was organized (November 22) by Mrs. Mary Hayes-Chynoweth and the Swedish Christian Evangelical Mission built (San Carlos). The Seventh Day Adventist Church incorporated (May 13, 1900). In 1905 the present \$40,000 First Church of Christ, Scientist, was dedicated (December 17); the First Congregational Church was enlarged to its present size; the \$20,000 Centella Methodist Church was built on its present site; the Unitarians, reorganized (1900), built their \$40,000 church.

Many new buildings replaced old structures after 1906--the First Presbyterian Church (Third Street near St. John), and two years later the First Methodist (N.E. Fifth & Santa Clara), the Webster Street (original Bowman, later Twentieth Street) Methodist Church (1908). The Bethel Lutheran Church organized (1902) and built (1908) on Delmas near Park. The South Methodists sold their old site and erected \$25,000 St. Paul's (S. W. Second and San Carlos), dedicated February 7, 1909. The Christian Church built its \$30,000 present (third) structure on South Fifth (dedicated April 4, 1909). The \$35,000 Roberts Temple (Spiritualist) was built (1910) at Fifth and St. John.

Growing numbers of citizens of Italian extraction resulted in organization of the Holy Family Church (June 1906). St. Joseph's (1908) restored \$80,000 earthquake damage.

NEWSPAPERS TAKE PRESENT FORMS

The Hon. E. A. and J. O. Hayes, in leading the Good Government League clean-up fight against the city administration, bought the "San Jose (evening) Herald" (1900) and took over the "San Jose Mercury", the only morning daily, the following year. These were combined (November 1, 1903) as the "San Jose Mercury-Herald", which dominated the morning field thereafter with a marked and consistent devotion to highest principles.

Charles W. Williams sold the "Evening News" (July 1916) to Hyland L. Baggerly, noted San Francisco sports editor, who published it for ten years with a colorful liberalism.

A number of small weeklies were published for short periods, such as Franklin Hichborn's "Spectator" (1900). San Francisco's historic "Argonaut" was published here (25 Brown Avenue) during the eight months following the earthquake, by Jerome A. Hart, with assistance of the "Mercury-Herald".

CIVIC AND CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS

The 23-year-old Associated Charities reorganized (1917) as the Social Service Agency, allying with the 1904 Good Cheer Club when the Santa Clara County Charities department was formed. The juvenile court was instituted (1908) by Superior Judge Hyland.

The Odd Fellows built their \$300,000 state home near Saratoga on an 82-acre tract (1909).

With renewed life and wide support, the Y.M.C.A. formed June 1914, dedicated (May 14, 1916) its \$78,000 building (S. E. Second & San Antonio). The Boy Scout movement was initiated here (1910). The Newman Club was built (1914) on South Fifth, for benefit of Catholic girls attending the State Normal. The County Humane Society organized early in the first decade and (1909) reorganized for active service. The San Jose Coffee Club opened (November 22, 1900).

THE SAVING OF BIG BASIN

The Sempervirens Club was born in San Jose's successful effort to preserve the redwoods of Big Basin as the present 14,000-acre State Redwood Park. Andrew P. Hill, noted artist and photographer here since 1876, on one of his frequent visits to the beauty spot (March 1900) discovered lumber firms were about to log through the virgin forest. He led a committee (W. W. Richards, Carrie Stevens Walter, R. S. Kooser, Mrs. Louise C. Jones, C. W. Reed and J. Z. Packard) there and (May 18) formed the club which rallied state-wide support in a campaign against time. The bill appropriating \$250,000 for the first 3800 acres was signed (March 16, 1901) and finally authorized (September 24, 1902). The park was later increased to 9000 acres and to 14,000 acres in 1928. The Sempervirens Club (1914-15) also secured a state road into the park.

ART COLLECTION AND MC KINLEY MONUMENT

Less successful was the three-year campaign of the San Jose Art Association or "Women's Committee of One Hundred" (1899-1902) to raise \$20,000 by subscription and benefit gatherings for a city art gallery--a condition under which Mrs. M. P. O'Connor had offered her art collection to San Jose. Piqued by the City's indifference, Mrs. O'Connor gave the collection to the Catholic university in Washington, D.C., after local women had raised half of the amount. It was the second time the City had by apathy lost an art collection, that of General Naglee's having been offered to San Jose on his death in 1886. The Naglee collection was finally given to the Crocker Art Gallery in San Francisco and was destroyed in the 1906 fire.

Memento of the club women's effort is the McKinley monument in St. James Square. President William McKinley visited San Jose (May 13, 1901) and spoke to a large throng in the Park. When he was assassinated four months later the sorrowing community subscribed \$13,000 for the statue by Rupert Schmidt, the bulk of the money being the Art Association's hard-gathered savings. The monument was unveiled (February 21, 1903) at ceremonies addressed by the Hon. E. A. Hayes and Father R. E. Kenna, S.J.

A redwood in Washington Square and another at the Campbell school recall the fifth presidential visit to this City, that of President Theodore Roosevelt (May 12, 1903). Roosevelt spent the night in his private car here, spoke to a large audience from a specially erected platform at the railroad station, planted trees, and drove about the valley.

LIBRARY BUILDING DONATED

Andrew Carnegie gave the City (March 10, 1901) its \$50,000 public library in response to pleas by community representatives, notably O. A. Hale and Mayor C. J. Martin. Its cornerstone was laid in Washington Square (February 16, 1902) by the San Jose Elks, who commemorated the fact on the cornerstone, much to the disgust of the Pastors' Union. The legend being defaced one night, the cornerstone was thereafter replaced, bearing nothing but the date.

The \$7000 East San Jose Carnegie Library (1907) became a branch of the main library on annexation of that city.

The county free library was established (July 1, 1914) in the Hall of Justice.

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

The San Jose Golf and Country Club (now San Jose Country Club) began as the Linda Vista Golf Club (October 19, 1899), its original clubhouse being later the Linda Vista Sanitarium, with an 80-acre course. With its new name it moved (1913) to its present 93-acre course and built its \$15,000 clubhouse.

The South Bay Yacht Club, also founded in the latter nineties, built its clubhouse at Alviso (1903).

New women's organizations included To Kalon (1902), the Browning Society (1902), the Monday Club (1904), the Outdoor Art League (1904), Minequa Council, Degree of Pocahontas, organized (September 1902).

G. A. R. posts combined, as did their auxiliaries, as the Sheridan-Dix Post, No. 7 (February 1905). Kate Sherwood Tent, Daughters of Union Veterans was mustered into the national alliance (April 1905). Spanish-American War Veterans formed their organization, and a unit of Veterans of Foreign Wars (May 29, 1901).

Scottish Rite Masonry was launched here by 22 Masons (November 6, 1904) and its first Temple was built on North Third (1908). The \$50,000 Masonic Temple (First, south of San Antonio) was built (1905) and replaced (1908).

San Jose Council, No. 874, Knights of Columbus, was founded (April 24, 1904) with 32 charter members.

Other new social and fraternal orders included San Jose Lodge, No. 743, Loyal Order of Moose (November 25, 1910); Club La France (October 26, 1902). San Jose Elks erected their present building (1913).

Professional organizations included the County Medical Society, reorganized 1906, and the county Bar Association (1915).

THEATERS AND FIRST MOVIES

Sid Grauman, later Hollywood impresario, opened his Unique Theater (February 7, 1903) on the south side of Santa Clara Street, just east of First. It was in this 10-cent variety house ("No liquors or cigars will be allowed and no tickets will be sold to persons not fit to be with women and children") that Al Jolson, then but a San Francisco cabaret singer, made his first theatrical appearance at \$75 a week. Roscoe "Fatty" Arbuckle of Santa Clara was its mop-boy and ticket-taker.

George Webster and Stanley Ross, associates of Belasco and W. R. Brady in San Francisco, reopened the Auditorium (later Garden City Theater) as a stock-company house (July 15, 1902). It was later leased by Frank Bacon, and burned down about 1915. Sometimes confused with it was the second Auditorium, built (1907) on the east side of Market south of San Antonio. There the City's first auto show was held February 14, 1909.

Oliver Morosco of Morosco's Grand Opera House, San Francisco, leased the Victory Theater (June 27, 1903), which was later continued for several years under Max Haas.

David Jack's Jose Theater was built on South Second (1904) and Harry Bercovich, later coast cigar "King", was dropping profits of his cigar store (First and Santa Clara) into stage ventures there and at the Empire Theater (North Second). This latter (the recon-

structed 1868 Methodist Church) was San Jose's first motion picture house (about 1910). It was torn down in 1925 for the \$40,000 Real Estate building.

In 1913 The T. & D. Theater (later the California, now the Mission) was built, as was Louis Lieber's Lyric Theater on South Second. James Beatty's Liberty (now National) Theater was built (1913-14) on Market. The Hippodrome (now American Theater) was built (1919) on South First for Vaudeville.

SOCIAL CHANGES

The earthquake was a milestone of social change in San Jose. Through the nineties an informal life had developed that at its best had the glitter and at its worst the scandal, and all together the oddity of things but lately departed. Theaters had not succumbed to movie palaces; good meals were still enjoyed in the restaurants instead of bargain offers of plate lunches, and in them were found foregathered informal groups of kindred spirits--to mention only the "Four Kings" (who gave their names to a box of cigars)--for that was the day before luncheon clubs organized.

Determined efforts for reform of excesses were coexistent. Residents of historic El Dorado Street had its name changed (August 26, 1902) to Post Street because of undesirable associations attaching to the old name, just as 20 years later Orchard Street became Almaden Avenue. There were such social phenomena as the State Normal student, Henry E. Miller, who graduated by virtue of a supreme court decision (April 1902.) His "Sodom" article on San Jose in the "Los Angeles Times" (September 3, 1901) set the town by the ears, produced libel suits. After figuring in two political campaigns he is supposed to have been killed by Seri Indians on Tiburón Island in the Gulf of California in the Fall of 1905. Fred Begerow was freed (June 28, 1902) after five juries had disagreed on his guilt for a picnic slaying. Lee Look's "human being" murder case, growing out of the tong slaying of Lee Wing (March 15, 1901) was dragging twice to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Whereas policemen were ordered (September 10, 1902) no longer to drink on duty, and the City Council was rejecting Grand Jury recommendations (February 21, 1902) that slot machines be prohibited, ten years later the Council was passing such ordinances as the City's first censorship law (December 4, 1913), and prohibiting the dancing of the "turkey trot" and "bunny hug", etc. (October 5, 1912). Prize fights and "ragging" in public dance halls had been prohibited (August 27, 1907). The Tompkins liquor ordinance, prohibiting saloons and limiting liquor sales to packages dispensed by a limited number of approved establishments was passed November 6, 1917.

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LAST OF THE MAYORS

Mayors were Charles J. Martin, from 1898 to July 7, 1902; George D. Worswick, to July 7, 1906; H. D. Matthews, to July 6, 1908; C. W. Davison, to July 1, 1912; Thomas Monahan, to July 6, 1914, and F. R. Husted, to July 1, 1916.

Most notable local political event of the period was the Good Government League's victory (1902) over John D. McKenzie's "regular Republican" machine, which had dominated local government for some years, not to mention his dominance in state politics that almost attained supremacy. McKenzie had succeeded in power the Rea-Edwards so-called "Gas House Ring" of the eighties and early nineties. With the California Club, formed in 1895 (its headquarters the second floor of the Alice building on South Second Street). McKenzie had the most thoroughly organized political machine in the City's history. It

stemmed from the Phoenix Club and was at first fought by the Democratic Independence Club, headquarters Sleeper Hall. In 1896, the Good Government League welded together dissident political elements of reform and, with the Hayes brothers its moving spirits, attained success after six years of vigorous campaigning. The period closed in politics with the last of the mayors and the commission form of government. City managers followed

MUCH CITY IMPROVEMENT

With the earthquake came a definite change in public attitude to municipal improvement. Voters rejected (June 6, 1901) a \$217,000 bond issue for schools, street lighting, Alum Rock water supply, sewers, fire department, Santa Clara Street and library improvement (1025-1107 against schools; 1138-982 for fire department). Strong and successful campaigns thereafter followed, under leadership of civic organizations, resulting not only in the voting of such improvements but annexations already noted. A 1514-373 vote (December 12, 1905) brought \$175,000 sewer improvements. A notable street improvement campaign started in 1908 and \$55,000 for City Hall repair and \$95,000 for municipal improvement was voted (1907). Two miles of cement sidewalks were laid by 1909 and 200 electrolliers and 500 intersection lights were set out. A bond issue (February 1, 1912) provided \$100,000 for sewers in the Gardner annexed area, \$110,000 for Alum Rock Park buildings, \$60,000 for police and fire improvements (motorization), \$50,000 for an incinerator, \$55,000 for bridges (Taylor and William over the Coyote, Hobson and San Carlos, over the Guadalupe, and Santa Clara, San Salvador, and San Fernando, over the Los Gatos), and \$2000 for St. James Park improvement; also \$60,000 of the annexed East San Jose sewer bonds was assumed.

Pavement, curbs and gutters were extending from the business section by 1915 when the city operated only ten street sprinklers in the residential areas. Canoas Creek by-pass was diverted (1914-15) to protect the southern edge of the City from winter floods. Park Avenue, Walnut and Pleasant (now Gifford) Streets were widened (1915). When the Santa Clara-Coyote bridge collapsed (October 30, 1917) it was rebuilt for \$68,000.

Alum Rock Park was extended to 1000 acres and a four-year Outdoor Art League campaign added three new parks to the City. The gore park (First & Market) was acquired and laid out (1913) by a \$4000 subscription and a \$4500 paving bill paid by the City. A similar gore, Cadwallader Park (First & Second), donated (January 1899) by Mrs. Emma J. Cadwallader-Taylor, was beautified at the same time. So also was Ryland Park (North First) given to the City by the C. T. Ryland heirs (June 1911). By a \$5000 gift of his daughters, a memorial to General Naglee was placed in St. James Park (summer of 1915).

The State was paving the central highway through the County (1913-15) and the Oakland highway as far north as Milpitas. The County which had (1901) 350 miles of sprinkled roads outside incorporated areas was laying out many asphalt roads at the rate of \$500,000 a year, and building concrete bridges, notably a dozen in 1908. By 1920 the County boasted nearly 100 miles of paved roads. The \$150,000 Hall of Justice was ready for occupancy when the earthquake wrecked it. It was rebuilt with stronger materials and opened in 1908.

PUBLIC SERVICE MERGERS

The long feud between lighting companies ended (July 1, 1902) when the United Gas & Electric Co., acquired for \$1,250,000 the San Jose Light and Power Co. and the Electric Improvement Co., concentrating the gas plant in the former's (Quilty's) San Augustine Street plant, and retaining Edwards of the latter company as manager. The new company was a subsidiary of the Standard Electric Co., operating throughout Central California, which (May 29, 1901) brought 60,000 volts to the City over an 184-mile line from the Blue

Lake's power plant on the Mokelumne River near Jackson, Amador County--the longest electrical transmission ever attempted in the world up to that time.

The new company had offices in the former Herald building on Market Street. It soon, with other Northern California companies, became the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., moved its offices (1909) (S. W. Second & San Antonio), and 20 years later to South Third. John D. Kuster was its manager after Edwards, and I. B. Adams succeeded Kuster.

The symbol of the old competition, the Electric Tower, also passed into history five minutes before noon on December 3, 1915, when it crashed into North Market Street during a gale. Because a heavy rain had cleared the streets, none was injured. The tower had been damaged by a windstorm the previous February 8 and was about to be repaired and strengthened with \$6100 public subscriptions. Since rebuilding was impractical, Alex J. Hart, chairman of the subscription committee, with formal sanction, turned the fund over to the San Jose Deep Water Port Association.

The Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Co. purchased the People's Telephone Co. (December 18, 1899) after completing its \$13,000 building just south of the Postoffice on Market Street, thus ending the inconvenience of having two companies in the City. The number of telephone users grew from 3397 in 1902 to 5380 in 1907. Acquired by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., the \$125,000 office now occupied by the company was built (1910).

ELECTRIC LINE EXTENSIONS

A period of enthusiastic electric car line expansions and consolidations began with the unification (April 1901) of the San Jose-Santa Clara line and the Alum Rock steam line by Hugh Center and associates; electrification of the latter road, and establishment of a San Jose-Santa Clara 5-cent fare (September 1, 1901).

The Saratoga and Los Gatos lines were projected (early 1901) by the San Jose, Saratoga & Los Gatos Railroad (James W. Rea, president; F. S. Granger, manager). The Saratoga line was built (June-October, 1903) and continued to the Market Street station in November. The road became the San Jose-Los Gatos Interurban Railroad (O. A. Hale, President; F. E. Chapin, manager) on April 9, 1904, and built the Los Gatos (Campbell cut-off) line (1904-5). A line was then begun to Palo Alto (with first intentions to carry it on up the peninsula) in 1905. L. J. Hanchett came to the presidency of the city and interurban roads meanwhile, forming the Peninsular system and selling thereafter to the Southern Pacific, when the city roads became the San Jose Railroads and the interurban lines the Peninsular Railroad Co. The lines to Mayfield and Cupertino were completed (1907).

Meanwhile the San Jose-Santa Clara Railroad in \$1,000,000 activity, broadgauged (1907) the Santa Clara and the First Street lines, completed its Fourteenth Street line, extended double tracks to East San Jose, another out to Luna Park and another out Tenth Street, and in 1909 ran the Jackson Street line down Third to Keyes and Goodyear, besides making further broad gauge improvements. Earlier J. B. Harmon's moribund horse-car North Side (Fifth-Empire-Mission) line had been abandoned (1901).

Washed out by floods (1911) the Alum Rock "Narrow Gauge Electric" was broad-gauged (1912).

Many other lines were proposed, but never got beyond newspaper talk--an electric line to Gilroy (1901), another to Haywards (1902), not to mention the long-proposed Alviso line (1899-1903), and even an electric line to Yosemite (1904). A company was

actually formed (August 18, 1904) to build a line to Lick Observatory. The old idea of the sixties--to build a steam railroad to Los Angeles via Evergreen and the Pacheco Pass--was revived again in rumor in 1902.

CLOSING OF "THE GAP"

"The Gap" in the Southern Pacific's coast line north of Santa Barbara was finally closed and the first overland passenger train passed through San Jose on its way to Los Angeles at 9:20 a.m., March 30, 1901. A large crowd of people cheered it at the station, the Engineer was given flowers, and that evening 200 Central California business leaders banqueted at the Hotel Vendome in celebration of the occasion.

Organized agitation--not to mention 20 prior years of talk--for completion of the transcontinental link had been launched at a San Jose community meeting June 25, 1890, with other coast counties later joining in strong representations to the railroad officials, who were prevailed upon to tackle the difficult bit of road construction (1899-1900).

The railroad built its Mayfield-Vasona cut-off to Los Gatos and its Bayshore cut-off (1907), as well as double-tracking down the peninsula (1902-3). The Western Pacific was planning its eastbay line to San Jose (1903), and the \$5,000,000 Ocean Shore Railroad from San Francisco to Santa Cruz, abuilding four years, operated briefly in 1908.

Preparing for the expiration of its 50-year Fourth Street franchise, the Southern Pacific (fall of 1906) quietly bought a west-side right-of-way. It received state permission (1916) to use the new route, on condition that a grade separation was built for The Alameda. The Western Pacific (1917) got a franchise to encircle San Jose. The Southern Pacific's franchise expiring (January 27, 1918), the City asked that the two lines use the same tracks and build a union depot, but the railroad commission ruled it had no power to compel such a combination, and the War being then in progress, the whole matter was in abeyance until 1923.

NEW VALLEY COMMUNITIES

Rail and interurban extensions brought three new communities into existence in the period. The town of Encinal, developing from a subdivision of the Murphy ranch in the late nineties, changed its name (March 24, 1901) to Sunnyvale and was on its way to marked industrial advancement with the location there (1906) of the Joshua Hendy iron works. Los Altos and Monte Vista came into being (1907) with the building of the new foothill lines. Palo Alto, unknown 20 years before, was by 1905 a community of 12,000.

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SAN JOSE IN THE WORLD WAR

And now between two epochs in the story of San Jose comes the World War. Its events as viewed from the war front and the problems it created have often been recounted. From the narrower standpoint, detailed briefly here, it had another significance--the effect of its vast demands upon theretofore untapped resources of organization and leadership within American communities. San Jose has been a wholly different community in the years since.

From the Loyalty Day parade of 10,000 (April 12, 1917) she moved unitedly through oversubscribed Liberty Loan and war service drives, formation of home guard units, farewells to departing soldiers, women's work for them, hospitality to those in training at Camp Fremont north of the City, and the greeting to those of her 3000 returning after November 11, 1918.

The first Liberty Loan drive (May 24-June 20-1917) with its mass meetings, four-minute speeches, canvasses, and tremendous Decoration Day ceremonies, saw 4774 San Joseans and 2228 in the surrounding county subscribe respectively \$1,611,300 and \$707,050--per capita averages of \$337 and \$331.

A defense council formed to coordinate patriotic effort and volunteer military companies, after making camp at Sixth and Santa Clara Streets, left for active training (April) and service in France (September 26). Home guards were organized by Spanish-American War veterans, with children participating, and other local military units formed and left for service. Then came Registration Day (June 17) and the war garden and conservation movement under direction of a large committee. The Y.M.C.A. raised \$5000 in two days (May 23 and 24) and Y.W.C.A.'s \$16,000 service drive (December 5) was oversubscribed \$4000. The same month the Knights of Columbus raised \$50,000 in the county, \$10,000 of it in San Jose. The Red Cross which had 100 members when it opened its drive (April 1917) had 17,300 by December.

WOMEN'S ACTIVITY

Large women's committees and organizations were knitting and sewing and Red Cross circles preparing surgical dressings during the year--287,825 garments and dressings by May 1918. The Red Cross Home Service was assisting 1452 families. A \$100,000 Red Cross campaign followed, drawing 5000 to a benefit amateur pageant (June 1). By June 24 the City had raised \$135,000. A book drive followed with quick success. School children cultivated over 200 vacant lots about the City during the summer and the Rotary Club awarded prizes.

The second Liberty Loan campaign (October 1-27, 1917), organized on a ward basis, saw another city and county oversubscription, \$3,365,100. Meanwhile the Eighth Regiment was setting up Camp Fremont and the California Grizzlies were training at Tanforan. The Chamber of Commerce provided a hall for them and initiated a recreation fund for their use on visits here.

Parades included 5000 school children (October 19, 1917) and 15,000 citizens and soldiers on Liberty Day (October 24).

The Women's Mobilized Army, 14,000 strong, carried through the Red Cross membership drives (December 1917 and May 1918), aided the Thrift and War Savings Stamp drives (June 1918), the Liberty Loan drives (April and October 1918), and the United War Work campaign (November 1918). Two other oversubscribed campaigns were for allied relief, \$4222 (March 6, 1918) and \$23,000 (January 14, 1919), besides large additional sums from the county outside.

ZEAL UNABATED

The County's \$2,605,000 third Liberty Loan was oversubscribed \$800,000, and of it a million was subscribed in one day at a tremendous demonstration at Luna Park (April 6). In the fourth Liberty Loan drive, \$3,258,650 of the \$5,494,700 subscribed was raised in one day (September 27), of which \$1,701,250 was raised in San Jose, which subscribed a total of \$3,595,000 alone. For this loan 29.4 per cent of the population subscribed as compared to 19 per cent in the third drive.

The Y.M.C.A., National Catholic War Council, War Camp Community Service, Y.W.C.A., Jewish Welfare Board, Salvation Army, and American Library Association united in a campaign (November 1918) that was over-subscribed here by \$25,000.

Though the war had ended, and a "let down" feared in this effort, the fifth Victory Loan drive was also oversubscribed (May 10, 1919) the period being marked by a huge parade and reception for returning soldiers on May Day.

Prior to all this war effort, San Jose (January 1915) under Chamber of Commerce leadership responded to Herbert Hoover's appeal, sent \$2600 in foodstuffs to Belgium, and in the fall \$2400 in new clothing. In the four subsequent drives before America's entry into the war, \$15,000 worth of food and clothing was sent from this community. Other thousands went to Armenian and Serbian relief, the whole of this effort representing \$38,000 in contributions.

Names in this tremendous effort have been omitted--too many deserve credit for leadership and for cooperation. Nor can a list of those who served actively in the war be given for the same reason. The detailed account may be found in Mrs. Edith Daley's "War History of Santa Clara County". The home effort has been particularly stressed because of the effect it had upon the later spirit of San Jose as a community.

XIV.--THE METROPOLIS

"My memory is flooded tonight with fine recollections of old times and old days. This valley has kept that spirit of kindness that was to be expected among people who live in this garden spot of the world.

"Environment may have an influence upon the spirit of a people, but more important, I believe, is the essential spirit of the people who are attracted by a particular environment. Bayard Taylor said, more than half a century ago, that this valley was more suited to the intellectual, moral and physical development of a great race than any valley he had seen in the old world. My travels have only impressed upon me the truth of this statement.

"There is no doubt in the minds of myself or my family that our home will be anywhere else. If work should ever remove us from this scene for any length of time, it is our greatest wish that we shall return and die at home at last."

---Paul Shoup, at community banquet.
(April 10, 1929) given in congratulation
on his elevation to the presidency of
the Southern Pacific Co.

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Moving forward massively in the past-war period, San Jose attained the rank of one of the five metropolises of California by the 1930 federal census. Nothing like her growth, her changing sky-line of stately new buildings, her efficient government, her unsurpassed school system, her economic gains, could have been imagined, even in the immediate years preceding.

With a sharp advance beginning in 1919 and attaining a peak in 1925-26, she rode a wave that saw her population increase from 39,604 in 1920 to 57,651 in 1930, or 45.4 per cent. The County population increased from 100,676 to 145,118 and San Jose's four-county trade area grew 51 per cent in population. Building within her constricted limits, which she somewhat expanded in the period, averaged \$3,136,153 yearly, attaining \$4,867,773 in 1925. There were 1311 homes built in and immediately about the City in 1924 alone. Solid areas of suburban residences were displacing orchards immediately about her and many apartment houses were built in the City. Hundreds of stately homes climbed year by year the terraces of her foothills.

THE CITY TOWERS SKYWARD

Only the largest buildings can be mentioned. Towering 220 feet came the 12-story \$1,000,000 Bank of America building (1925-6); the First National Bank building enlarged by four-fifths (opened October 1, 1928), a \$938,022 structure; the Garden City Bank building two-story addition (1926). Hotel building was topped by the \$900,000 five-story Sainte Claire Hotel (opened October 16, 1926) and the \$600,000 ten-story Hotel De Anza (opened February 26, 1931). Of many new large store buildings are \$1,000,000 Hale's department store (1930), \$100,000 Farmers' Union (1930), \$300,000 Sainte Claire building (1925), \$125,000 Trinkler (later Nathan-Dohrmann) store (1925-6), Robinson's (1926) as well as many modernizations such as Blum's and Hart's (1924). Largest new office buildings were the \$400,000 ten-story Commercial building (1923-4), the ten story Medico-Dental building (1928), the \$200,000 four-story Knights of Columbus building (1925).

Business made large strides with wider improvement activity indicated by the overhauling and strengthening of older commercial organizations--the Chamber of Commerce, steadily since its enlargement (1919-20), and the Merchants Association--and the formation of new organizations: the Better Business Bureau (December 1928), the Junior Chamber of Commerce (May 15, 1930), the Commercial Club (October 1921). Definite and increasing entry of chain stores about 1925, and passing of several pioneer local establishments, was followed by the organization of the Home Owned Business association.

With the first federal retail trade survey (1930), San Jose was found to have 1030 retail stores with \$45,764,516 net sales annually, employing 3,904 at salaries and wages of \$5,938,161. Taking ratios of stores-to-business volume and per capita sales together, San Jose led all California cities of her size. Her retail index was 195, California's 141, the nation's 100. Postal receipts advanced from \$214,649 in 1920 to \$411,602 in 1930.

San Jose ranked seventh (190) and the county fifth (297) in California in the number of industries (federal 1930 census). These factories employed 6501 and 10,850 laborers exclusive of salaried employes, paid \$6,307,799 and \$10,682,326 in wages, used \$34,942,364 and \$56,718,286 raw materials, and manufactured \$57,194,419 and \$91,098,240 finished products respectively. The extent of manufacture had more than doubled in the decade.

BANKING CHANGES, ADVANCES

San Jose's bank clearings averaged \$140,830,160 annually in the decade, and bank debits \$339,450,000. Deposits reached a high point in 1919 and the lowest in post-war reconstruction in 1921, with a steady rise that after 1924 drifted into the stock market speculation which culminated in October 1929. The City was third in the State in building and loan resources, which climbed from \$9,638,910 in 1922 to \$62,805,892 by 1931.

The Growers Bank organized (May 1920), its \$330,000 stock held within the county. V. T. McCurdy was its first president. It became the San Jose National Bank (April 1929).

The Bank of Italy moved from Santa Clara and Lightston to the southeast corner of First and Santa Clara (1921), built its large building (1925-6), and changed its name to Bank of America (November 3, 1930).

The Bank of San Jose opened San Jose's first intra-city branch (256 South First Street) in July 1926 and was about to open another at Hester and The Alameda when it was merged, with its branch, in the Liberty Bank (Bancitaly subsidiary) on January 28, 1927, and the \$35,000 Hester branch was started under the new control a month later. The Security Bank, which had moved (N. E. First & San Fernando) in 1926 became a branch of the Bank of America (November 29, 1928) and the former Bank of San Jose, with its South First Street branch, passed out of existence (September 1930) when absorbed by the main branch of the Bank of America.

The Garden City Bank became a branch of the Mercantile Trust Company of San Francisco in 1922.

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Only bank which underwent no change of name or control was the First National, which increased its building as noted.

Building and Loan associations organized included the Reserve (1925), the Surety (February 1926), and the Independent (June 17, 1929). The pioneer San Jose association became the San Jose Pacific following consolidation in 1930.

Twice the City rejected (1922 and 1926) proposed bond issues for a memorial auditorium. This also was in prospect with the filing (April 30, 1930) of the will of Viola K. Dunne which makes the City her residuary legatee for such an edifice.

Twice the City rejected (1928 and 1929) proposed bond issues for a municipal airport. A satisfactory airport was thereupon provided (November 22, 1929) on King Road by private enterprise, with most of the region's air activity moving there from the Capitol Avenue airport that had been used, since World War training visits, by a succession of barnstorming and commercial companies, and in 1923 by the army reserve (440th Observation Squadron). Through efforts of the late Postmaster John D. Chace, the San Jose-Oakland air mail line ("shortest in the world") was inaugurated October 15, 1928.

The \$4,200,000 Port San Jose project, agitated for three decades, was advancing to final determination as the period closed, with favorable reports being made upon it by army engineers.

AGRICULTURE AND URBANIZATION

Main agricultural trends in the surrounding valley, as noted since the eighties, advanced from 1920 to 1930 but attained a peak in the middle of the decade whose significance only the future can develop--it may have been the passing crest of that boom or it may be the high mark of agriculture in the valley's urbanization:

	1920	1925	1930
No. Farms	5016	6959	6237
Value Farms.....	\$138,920,013	\$174,568,244	\$154,966,325
Farm Land Value.....	123,567,923	150,842,420	129,859,835
Value Buildings.....	15,352,090	23,725,824	25,106,490
Implements, Machinery	6,061,049	6,667,239	6,543,387
Acreage.....	567,812	674,294	516,974
Farm Owners.....	4164	6304	5196
Tenant Farmers.....	655	470	763

Bearing fruit and nut acreages (1932), showing increases from 1927 were: prunes (65,077), walnuts (4471), apricots (17,891), cherries (1906), pears (7308), plums (1560), almonds (223). Decreases were shown by apples (868), grapes (6709), peaches (1117). There were small bearing acreages of oranges, lemons, figs, persimmons, olives, and avocados (first in 1929). Cereal production sank to negligible proportions, dairying showed a slight increase, poultry raising increased 71 per cent and vegetable growing also increased remarkably.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENTS

Agricultural cooperation moved forward during the period, with such outstanding successes as that among walnut growers. The history of only one, for its size and significance, will be sketched here.

The California Prune and Apricot Growers Association was formed, with headquarters here and 75 per cent of the State's bearing acreage. May 1, 1917, after initial impetus had been given the previous season. It quickly built up a processing, sales, and promotion organization to handle a \$15,000,000 business. Such had been the memories left by the Cured Fruit Association, 14 years before, that save for small pools there had been no industry organization. The old Fruit Exchange had expired in 1915. There had been a partial organization called the Growers Information Bureau in the 1914 and 1915 seasons.

SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT: ANNEXATIONS

There were remarkable residential expansions. Scores of large residences appeared on eastern foothill terraces, following creation of the East Side County Water District by a 64-1 vote (May 5, 1926) and a \$210,000 bond election, voted 368-64 (October 14) to extend the city service with a foothill reservoir.

Even more extensive was the subdivision and building in the Willows district, which incorporated (September 8, 1927) as the City of Willow Glen. Hanchett and Hester residential districts made large extensions westward, particularly after the boulevarding of Park Avenue (1928).

The old Vendome Hotel was razed (summer of 1930) and its grounds subdivided by a local syndicate. Earlier there were extensive subdivisions in the northern part of the City, with new schools built there to serve it.

A series of annexations, with consequent extension of city services, brought other large residential improvements. The annexations included the Palm Haven district (October 16, 1922), the Stockton district (July 1, 1924), the White district (August 30, 1924), the Southwest Industrial area (October 14, 1925), and largest of all, the Hester-Hanchett-College Park annexation (November 24, 1925), which added 15,000 to the population of the City.

THE SUNNYVALE AIR STATION

Climax of a period of noteworthy acquisitions by community enterprise was the \$5,000,000 Sunnyvale naval air station, west coast airship base. Its acquisition was hardly considered possible in the fall of 1928, when San Diego was preparing to accept it as a matter of course. United community activity, gaining momentum and bay district support through 1929 and 1930, together with favorable reports of a naval board which found the location in this valley ideal climatically, geographically, and strategically, brought the station here. The bill was signed by President Herbert Hoover February 12, 1931. With county assistance, San Jose underwrote over \$100,000 of the \$460,000 purchase price for the 1000-acre site. Construction of what was planned as the finest station operated by the U. S. Navy--with a \$2,000,000 airship hangar and 33 other buildings--was started immediately under direction of Lieut. Commander Edward L. Marshall, with completion and commissioning of the station set for March, 1933. It is impossible to give a full list of those in San Jose and in the valley who aided in the campaign. Of San Joseans, outstanding credit goes to Congressman Arthur M. Free for his work in Washington, to Paul Rudolph and J. M. Silvey of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce, and to Wendell C. Thomas of the Santa Clara County Consolidated Chambers of Commerce.

First airship to visit the station was the U. S. S. Akron, which moored at 7:07 p.m., Friday, May 13, 1932, after a stormy journey from the East. Thousands from all parts of California watched her flights during her fortnight's stay.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROJECTS

There was much agitation for a civic center during the decade but nothing came of it, despite its culmination in a city-county survey and recommendations (1930).

The historic 1868 Courthouse burned (May 18, 1931), its 115-foot dome falling. It was reconstructed for \$150,000 from current county funds and dedicated September 17, 1932.

The St. James Hotel, adjoining, was torn down in 1932, to clear the \$150,000 First-St. John site for a new \$308,000 Postoffice.

The Association immediately faced a difficult task of finding markets in the face of war embargoes, and handling the poor crop of 1918 and the unwieldy crop of 1919. It successfully completed reorganization campaigns in 1920 and 1921 to meet contract expirations; survived its first notable internal test in 1923 when a bitter economy campaign led by Judge J. R. Welch against the H. G. Coykendall regime secured reorganization with greater grower scrutiny. The one-year regime of President I. O. Rhoades and Manager A. M. Mortensen suffered internal differences on sales policies and Manager Joseph Parker's 1927 plan of crop monopoly marketed through private factors came to grief in "holding the umbrella" for non-participating producers. Manager O. A. Harlan took the helm in 1928 with a competitive position in the industry that culminated in a market-extinguishing struggle in the 1931 season. On his death, President C. D. Cavallaro took his post and H. C. Dunlap the presidency.

Marketing factors exhausted and growers constructively bestirred, there followed an 18-month study and campaign, aided by federal, state, and state university experts. After an unsuccessful effort to launch an industry plan in the 1931 season, the United Prune Growers of California was founded (September 1932) with Hugh S. Hersman as president after a lengthy 80 per cent sign-up campaign succeeded with the unstinted aid of San Jose business men and the Chamber of Commerce. The plan united non-association growers in the California Prune Pool, preserved all machinery of the Association, and made use of existing marketing facilities of participating packers, under a trade promotion and grade and market stabilization program. The new movement started with the assurance of the Giannini Foundation that no real surplus existed in the industry.

WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

Increasing pump irrigation (from 70,319 to 95,203 acres in the decade) and heavy urban pumping was depleting the underground water supplies at the average rate of five feet a year with considerable acceleration in the drier later years. Efforts marked the decade to save more than the 70,000 acre-feet of natural absorption from the 205,000 acre-feet of water normally carried away by the creeks each year. An \$11,000,000 conservation plan was defeated (1922) by a narrow margin, while a conservation district, involving no bond issue was defeated (March 1925) by a 6-to-1 vote. Groups of west-side farmers at first put in check dams by subscription to raise water tables in their neighborhoods by percolation. This not meeting the general problem, the Valley Water Conservation district from Mayfield to the Coyote Gorge was established, after securing state authority, by a 5389-604 vote November 5, 1929. Directors extended the check-dam percolation work with a 15-cent land tax, building 2000 such small dams in 18 months (1930-32). The plan was elaborated, when considered inadequate, with further enabling legislation and with a \$5,500,000 reservoir, distribution ditch, and percolation dam waste water salvage proposal which was rejected November 17, 1931, by a 2195-14,888 vote.

2

SCHOOL MODERNIZATION

The decade in education saw building and curricular advances surpassing the combined accomplishments of all eras in San Jose before. It opened with a 7-to-1 vote (March 9, 1920) for \$400,000 high school and \$300,000 elementary school bonds, the former furnishing additions to the 1908 building and industrial annexes, and the latter the rebuilding of Grant school, burned that year, and additions to the other elementary schools. School attendance had increased from 3639 to 9557 in the previous dozen years, and teachers from 116 to 251.

On May 24, 1921, Walter L. Bachrodt became superintendent of the department. Unquestionably the outstanding civic leader developed in the period, he brought a practical informed, and inspired direction to San Jose's educational structure. The building of adequately placed and planned and thoroughly permanent buildings, together with administrative modernization and economies, was no greater an accomplishment than the practical improvement, enriching and humanizing of the school curriculum and (1925) the establishment of the 6-3-3-year elementary, junior high, senior high school system.

By a 3533-602 vote the City authorized \$760,000 bonds (October 30, 1922) to build Theodore Roosevelt Junior High School (opened September 1925), and \$396,000 Woodrow Wilson Junior High School (October 1925), and M. R. Trace School.

From \$1,240,000 bonds voted (1892-1903) on November 15, 1929, were built \$350,000 Peter H. Burnett Junior High School (dedicated October 25, 1931), \$250,000 Herbert Hoover Junior High School (dedicated November 15, 1931), \$243,398 additions to the Roosevelt junior high, \$40,000 additions to the Wilson junior high, \$70,555 Ann Darling elementary school, \$78,979 additions to M. R. Trace school, \$51,145 rebuilding for Gardner School, and \$14,150 Hester School additions.

High school enrollments rose (1920-30) from 2475 to 1975 (senior) and 2505 (junior). The evening high school had 4440 students in 1930. Elementary school enrollments rose from 3915 to 6327, the latter less the grade transferred to junior high schools. In addition 1170 were attending five Catholic parochial elementary schools, with 323 boys in two parochial high schools and 280 girls in another in 1930. Health work for undernourished children in San Jose schools began in 1923.

COLLEGIATE ADVANCES

In 1921 the State Normal became the San Jose State Teachers College and (1923) the College of the Pacific, to fill a greater need elsewhere, moved to Stockton. Its old campus was bought (\$78,000) by the University of Santa Clara (October 14, 1925) and the Bellarmine Preparatory School placed there. The old Notre Dame academy and college moved to Belmont and its down-town campus was subdivided for business and all its buildings were razed except the Hall of Science. A number of new buildings were added to the State College here, \$1,000,000 in 1923 for the home-making mechanical training, and women's gymnasium buildings, the \$150,000 men's gymnasium (1930-31), and the science building (1932). The Junior College was started (November 1921) in conjunction with the teachers' college and a junior college district created (1925) to secure fuller state aid.

Santa Clara College, which became the University of Santa Clara (April 29, 1912), was spending over a million dollars in new buildings and improvements. The third (1820) Mission church was destroyed by fire (October 25, 1926) but much of its most historic furnishings were saved and the fourth \$150,000 church was immediately built, following original lines.

The St. Joseph's Seminary was started (July 1920) near Los Altos at a cost of \$1,000,000 on a 700-acre campus.

BENEVOLENCE DEVELOPMENTS

Exemplifying the period's spirit of organization in civic affairs was the formation of the Community Chest, co-ordinating benevolence activities here. It dates back to 1922 when--the chest idea only three years old in the nation--the San Jose Community was formed. In May 1924 it was reorganized and incorporated as the Community Chest of Santa Clara County, one of the first chests organized on the Pacific Coast.

Built by community subscription, the \$450,000 San Jose Hospital opened in the Spring of 1923, and was enlarged (1925-6).

The \$125,000 Catholic Women's Center, to carry on the enlarged program of the Newman Club, opened September 13, 1925. The Y.W.C.A. doubled its size with a \$125,000 addition opened December 2, 1926.

The Home of Benevolence dedicated its new \$250,000 plant November 29, 1924. The Salvation Army opened its \$40,000 social service center in June 1925. The Women's Relief Corps home moved to Winchester Road November 10, 1921, following the burning (October 10, 1920) of the old home of Evergreen.

CHURCHES AND NEWSPAPERS

The Second Presbyterian Church sold its 40-year-old Second and William Street site and moved to The Alameda as the \$55,000 Westminster Presbyterian Church (1926) and at the same time the old College Park Methodist Church rebuilt (Morse and Nagle) as the Calvary Methodist church. Two historic churches closed their doors in April and May, 1931--the 1874 United Presbyterian and the 1889 Twentieth Street Methodist Church. The Nazarene Church organized (1910) and built (1928) at Twenty-first and San Fernando.

Of San Jose's two newspapers, the "Mercury-Herald" continued under the ownership of E. A. and J. O. Hayes during the decade. Baggerly sold "The News" (May 2, 1927) to G. Logan Payne, former Hearst publisher in Washington, D.C.

LUNCHEON CLUBS ORGANIZED

First luncheon club was Rotary (May 22, 1914), followed by the 100 Per Cent Club (1918) which became the Kiwanis Club (1923). In 1920 were formed the Exchange Club and the Lions Club (March 24). A similar women's organization was the Soroptimist Club (December 4, 1924).

Veterans of the World War formed several organizations, including San Jose Post, No. 89, American Legion (October 4, 1919) with a charter membership of 1045, Major Randolph T. Zane Post, No. 344, Veterans of Foreign Wars (1920), San Jose Chapter No. 11, Disabled American Veterans (1921), and Memory Post, No. 399, American Legion (December 30, 1930), each with its auxiliary. The Loyal Italo-American Club was organized (1919).

The \$300,000 Scottish Rite Temple (Third and St. James) was built and dedicated (May 8, 1925). San Jose Chapter, Order of De Molay was instituted (January 1, 1921).

Among special civic bodies was the Civic Welfare Club (November 1919) organized to initiate support of the then-new prohibition law. It soon afterwards became the County Law and Order League which functioned through much of the decade.

The League of Women Voters organized in May 1921.

Revival of the City's nearly-forgotten Rose Carnival came (May 20-22, 1926) with the first Fiesta de las Rosas and its large floral parade, held without a break thereafter each year in May. The County's other historic celebration--the State's most notable--is the Saratoga Blossom Festival held every spring at blossom-time (latter March or early April) since it was first observed (March 20, 1900).

Three new golf clubs opened in the vicinity--The Commercial (Hillview, since September 1927) Golf Club on Tully Road in 1925, The Los Altos Golf and Country Club (May 9, 1925, and La Rinconada Golf and Country Club (June 1, 1929).

MOVIES DOMINATE THEATERS

Except for a succession of modest amateur attempts, the stage was wholly supplanted by the screen in the amusement field, last actors treading the boards of the Victory Theater about the middle of the decade. The \$500,000 California Theater was built (1926), that name being taken for it from the former T. & D. Theater, which took the name of the Mission, both being operated by the Fox West Coast chain. James Beatty sold the American, Jose, and Liberty Theaters to the National Theaters syndicate (1925), the latter taking the name of the National Theater. The \$100,000 Hester Theater was built in the fall of 1925. All are motion picture houses.

COMPARATIVELY LITTLE CRIME

The decade of prohibition was comparatively free from outstanding crime, as compared with the spotted annals of the smaller city before. Chief concern was whether or not officers were doing their duty by the laws prohibiting liquor sales.

3

CITY MANAGER GOVERNMENT

A profound change in city administration came when San Jose, as one of the first cities in California, installed the city manager form of government. After brief initial storms, the system settled into quiet business-like channels of outstanding efficiency. By 1928 federal analysis showed San Jose leading all but three of the 250 chief cities of the nation in the low cost of its government. By contrast, it exceeded all these cities in the proportion (65.3 per cent) of tax money given schools, though in this regard San Jose did not exceed the proportionate California average.

San Jose's city managers have been Dr. Thomas H. Reed, from July 1, 1916, to July 31, 1918; Dr. W. C. Bailey, to October 4, 1920, and Clarence B. Goodwin, since that date.

Freeholders who prepared the charter under which the new system operates were Elmer E. Chase, Robert R. Syer (now superior judge), W. L. Atkinson, L. E. Petree, Roy Newberry, G. M. Fontaine, John D. Crummey, W. J. Close, W. L. Chrisman, H. J. B. Wright, Victor Challen, Charles M. O'Brien, John J. Miller, Irving L. Ryder, and Valentine Koch.

OUTSTANDING ACCOMPLISHMENTS

City accomplishments have been noted under other headings and here only a few more of the most outstanding may be touched upon.

A bond issue of \$150,000 was voted (1923) for six new bridges (Santa Clara over the Guadalupe and over the Los Gatos, Julian-Guadalupe, William-Coyote, Auzerais-Coyote, Grant-Guadalupe) and another of \$275,000 in 1928 for replacement of eight old bridges and construction of three new ones. This modernized all entries into the City. A \$400,000 bond issue in 1923 provided a new outfall sewer and an East San Jose by-pass.

From current revenues (1923-8), besides other permanent improvement, the City bought (\$7030) the Alum Rock Park reservoir site on which a dam is being built (1932), and the 11-acre \$20,000 Naglee Avenue park, laid out as a community rose garden (April 7, 1930). Similar outlays provided Biebrach Park playgrounds (Willow and Home) in 1930.

Using the \$33,000 gift (1890) from the Anna E. C. Backesto estate, the City bought (October 1920) two blocks in the Second Ward (old J.Q.A. Ballou property) and laid out Backesto Park and playgrounds. Other notable park improvement, such as in Ryland Park, might also be noted, not to mention widespread playground development by the school department. The County provided Mt. Madonna Park (1929).

Retaining disinterested expert advice, the City, among other improvements, developed a lighting plan (1920) which cut service costs in half, and tripled street lighting (1926); adopted a major street plan (1925) which was correlated with the county plan after the county planning commission was created (November 5, 1929); adopted a zoning plan (1928), and also a traffic light system (started December 18).

By a federal rating (1924) the City's health department was credited with being best in California and fourth best in the nation for cities of the size. During the latter half of the decade extensive enlargement and modernization of equipment for the police and fire departments was provided.

A city-county government was agitated in 1923 and in 1931 the grand jury after an extensive survey, urged a manager form of government for the County.

STREETS ALL PAVED

In 1918 the city had only 36.7 miles of paved streets. By 1928 119 of the city's 180 miles of streets were paved (23 miles of 1922), and by the end of the decade only a few outlying blocks were unpaved. By 1930 San Jose had the greatest week-day auto traffic count in the State and was the only California city whose week-day traffic count exceeded that of holidays, according to the State Highway Commission. The County averaged an automobile for every 2.92 persons.

Outside the City, the County was paving roads at the rate of \$500,000 annually, besides completing the \$300,000 Saratoga-Summit road (May 26, 1929), the Hecker highway, the Junipero Serra (western foothill Boulevard. The State was widening the San Francisco and Oakland Highways (1929-1932), bringing into the County the \$5,000,000 Bayshore (1927) and Skyline (1926) Boulevards, eliminating the San Juan grade (\$1,300,000; 1932), and realigning and widening the Pacheco Pass Road (1931), and the Santa Cruz Highway.

RAILROAD RELOCATION

Westside relocation of the Southern Pacific railroad filled the decade with negotiations and lawsuits. Conferences resumed on the matter in 1923--in which year the Western Pacific built its encircling line about the south end of the City under its 1917 franchise. The voters rejected by a narrow margin a proposal (October 23, 1923) to pay \$100,000 of the costs of one subway for The Alameda under the 1916 plan, but the City Council denied (April 11, 1925) the Southern Pacific application for renewal of its Fourth Street franchise. Consideration of a four-subway plan by the City and the railroad filled 1925-6, but as settlement appeared imminent, Willow Glen adversely incorporated (September 8, 1927). To test the validity of such a legal obstacle, the railroad built tracks through a corner of the new city on a new right-of-way, the purchase of which had caused Willow Glen's founding. Meanwhile the city and railroad had completed negotiations for an eight-grade-separation plan, the railroad announcing it would expend \$4,500,000, while the city voted a special three-year tax to pay \$150,000 property damages for the seven subways and one viaduct. The plan received the official sanction of the Interstate Commerce Commission (October 11, 1928) and while Willow Glen's litigation was reaching a technical stalemate in the United States Supreme Court, the railroad

was slowly carrying out the plan, having spent \$750,000 on it at the decade's close, with completion of the Park Avenue and The Alameda subways (1931).

CHANGES IN CITY SERVICES

With increasing automobile competition, street car lines were being abandoned in the period. Cars stopped running on the Campbell short line to Los Gatos (March 31, 1932) and on the Alum Rock run (July 11, 1932). Earlier abandonments were the Hobson Street line (1920), the Keyes Street line from Tenth to the bridge (1922), the Hanchett Park lines (1926), the line to Mayfield (September 1929), and the Willow Street line, McClellan to Lincoln Avenue (July 1931).

Telephone use had doubled in the decade, with 21,000 patrons by 1930. The telephone company more than doubled the size of its office building with a \$190,000 addition in 1925, and added two exchanges.

The San Jose Water Works, which after 1929 underwent a series of changes in ownership by stock holding companies, though with no change in the local management, was serving 14,000 patrons and families as the decade opened and 22,586 in 1932. A new reservoir was added above Saratoga (1930) and an east side reservoir south of Alum Rock (1926). Gas and electric services grew in even greater proportions.

The story of San Jose, in its broad outlines, for the present, is told.

The scope has been limited largely to its material aspects, great as has been the temptation to expand in the interesting fields of its social and political life. But the book was of necessity abrupt, and these are aspects demanding much description and at times the weighing of many sides with a judiciousness that comes from deeper research and consideration.

Individual personalities have been deliberately subordinated. This attempts to be the story of the sum of what they made. It attempts, with the limitations noted, to follow the theory that a city itself is a living entity, which is born for good reason, to develop until that destiny is fulfilled. This skyward-building city, firmly footed in the aesthetic and economic ameliorations of its blossom-covered valley faces the future, a hearty youth awaiting with justifiable confidence its next unfoldment.